THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 258.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1850. PRICE 6d.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE.

A SOIREE, introductory to the Winter operations of the Association, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 7th, 1850.

J. HENRY TILLETT, Esq., of Norwich, will preside.

The following gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to be present:—S. Morley, C. Gilpin, N. Griffin, E. Miall, H. Vincent, and John Harrison (Editor of the *Wesleyan Times*), Esqs.; and the Rev. J. Burnet, W. Brock, R. S. Bayley, W. Forster, and H. Richard.

Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c., on the table, at half-past 5 precisely.

Tickets, 2s., and Double tickets, 3s. 6d.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

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ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

NOVEMBER ELECTION—No. 24 on the List.

AS Friends of the Widow and Orphans of the late T. W. OSBORNE, we solicit the favour of your Proxy, on behalf of Elizabeth, the eldest child, at the forthcoming Election; and our apology for this liberty must be found in the very painful circumstances of the case. They are these;—In the enjoyment of comfort—the result of frugality and laborious industry—this respectable family has been suddenly invaded by the unanticipated and distressing death of the father, in the midst of health, by which sad event they were deprived at once of paternal care and affection, and the only source of maintenance. Five Children (the eldest of whom, the subject of this appeal, is seven years old, and the youngest six months), with their heart-broken mother, earnestly appeal, through us, to your sympathy and compassion, with a view to relieve the anxious parent, by helping to place one of her children in this useful Institution.

All who knew the deceased, concur in testifying to his worthiness; and we trust that, altogether, these circumstances will move you to a compliance with our request.

JOHN ALDIS, Maze Pond Chapel.
JOHN BRANCH, Waterloo-road Chapel.
J. KEIGHLEY & BROTHER, Foster-lane, Cheapside.

*** Proxies or Donations will be most thankfully received.

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It was opened for Divine Worship in 1849, by the Rev. Dr. HARRIS, of Cheshunt College, and the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster. This Second Congregational Interest has proved a clear increase to the Congregational body in Southampton, inasmuch as the Parent Church, Above-Bar, is happily enjoying as great prosperity, both in numbers and efficiency, as at any former period. The total expenditure, including the first purchase of the Freehold Premises, with the alterations of the old Chapel, in 1844, has been nearly £7,000, and a DEBT remains of about £3,400, which is a heavy burden on the energies of a people that have so generously contributed to this great undertaking. The Deacons and Trustees indulge a hope that the friends of Voluntary Congregationalism will feel disposed to aid them in the reduction of this debt, especially as they have some claims now pressing heavily, as they have made no Collection out of Southampton, and from various causes the celebration of an Anniversary has been prevented for the present year.

The Congregational Union just held in Southampton, has proved the value of the accommodation afforded in its ample Vestries and School Rooms, and its appreciation of the Chapel, pronounced by universal testimony to be elegantly chaste, and worthy the increasing and important town of Southampton.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the DEACONS; or by the Treasurer, Mr. WILLIAM LANKESTER, 136, High-street; or by the Secretary, Mr. ANDREW FORBES, 143, High-street.

ROBERT LANKESTER,
ALFRED BARLING,
RICHARD H. MINNS,
JOSEHH J. KNIGHT,
GEORGE DOWMAN,
} Deacons.

Southampton, Oct. 19th, 1850.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

THE Committee will begin their Autumnal and Winter operations by a Course of Six Lectures on "Trinitarianism," to be delivered at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road, by the Rev. Drs. BENNETT, HENDERSON, STEANE, and JENKYN; Rev. Messrs. BURNET and ALDIS; on successive Tuesday Evenings, commencing Tuesday next, Oct. 29th, 1850, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Contributions towards these special objects or the general operations of the Society are greatly needed, and will be thankfully received.

ROBERT ASHTON,
JOHN PITMAN,
} Secretaries.

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THOS. W. AVELING,
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MR. FARRINGTON (formerly of Ramsgate) is in want of a Monitorial Assistant Teacher. A former pupil would be preferred. For particulars address as above.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the First of January, 1851, will be published, in Sixty-four pages, Octavo, price Sixpence,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

The announcement of a New Monthly Religious Periodical will be deemed by the public to require a few words in explanation of the object proposed to be accomplished by it. There are already in the field several Religious Magazines—why add another to their number?

The proper answer to such an inquiry will, it is thought, be best furnished by describing the sphere which the "CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" is intended to fill, and the distinctive character which it will aspire to exhibit and sustain. For a long time past, the want has been felt, especially by the more advanced section of the Nonconformist body, of a magazine, which, firmly based upon those essential religious truths which are designated Evangelical, should combine, with a liberal discussion of them, higher literary merits than have usually been thought requisite to satisfy the taste of the public. An organ for the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—divested, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting, the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most attention, and excited most interest between the intervals of its publication—is unquestionably much needed, as it is, to all appearance, greatly desired by the religious world in the present day. Such an organ it would perhaps be premature to promise that the "CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will be; but neither expense nor labour will be spared to make it such.

To the movement now in active progress for effecting an entire separation of the Church from the State, the "CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will render its hearty aid, by statedly discussing, elucidating, and commending the leading principles of Nonconformity—by enforcing the duties, which arise out of the recognition of those principles—and by recording such information on what is being done to diffuse the knowledge of them as may be judged most interesting to those of its readers who desire the speedy emancipation of Christianity from the corrupting and controlling influences of the civil magistrate. Such Political subjects as it may discuss, and such Social and Economical questions as it may be deemed expedient to treat of in its pages, it will discuss freely, but without bitterness, on religious grounds, and with a religious spirit.

To vary and enliven the contents of the "CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR," and thus adapt it to the requirements of the intelligent family circle, it will contain Correspondence from abroad relating to the spread of Religion, and giving authentic information on Ecclesiastical and Social topics—interesting Biographies—Sketches of Character—Researches of Travellers—Moral Lessons—and reviews of the current Literature of the day.

A distinct department will be devoted to Youth; and all the details of the Magazine will be carefully adjusted with a view to meet the wants and the taste of Christian households.

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To whom all Communications for the Editor should be addressed.

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ON WEDNESDAY, October 23rd, 1850, [this evening] a LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. REYNOLDSON, at the British School Room, Crauford-street, Camberwell. Illustrated by numerous Experiments, Gymnastic Feats by the Cripple who was introduced on the Horns Platform, last March, with some still more important and significant cases. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, p.m. Admission:—Reserved Seats, 2s. Second Seats, 1s. Members of the Athenæum and Schools admitted to the Reserved Seats at half-price.

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Cards of Terms may be obtained by applying to Miss Wilmshurst, at her present residence, Bridport; John Andrews, Esq., 1, Grand Parade, Brighton; and the Rev. Robert Winter, Director of the "Brighton School."

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25	12 17 1	7 18 4	4 14 2	2 12 11
30	18 12 1	11 1 3	6 8 9	3 11 3
35	28 13 9	16 2 1	9 0 5	4 18 4

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TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA P RCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good. I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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PRO AND CON.

X.—NIL DESPERANDUM.

WE assume that the Anti-state-church movement is labouring for the recognition by law of *a truth of God*—a truth implied, if not expressly revealed, by the teaching of Christ and his apostles—a truth which, when fairly exhibited, shows on the face of it sufficient credentials to commend it to man's reason and conscience—a truth, the bearing of which upon human interests, here and hereafter, it is well nigh impossible to over-estimate. Taking for granted that this is so, we think we may further assume, without drawing too largely upon the mental acquiescence of our readers, that whenever a thorough conviction of this truth shall have taken hold upon society at large in these realms, most of the difficulties at present in the way of a peaceful separation of the Church from the State will be found to yield with comparative facility. In this country, public opinion, properly so called, is irresistible in its action upon the Government and the Legislature. The fact may *seem* otherwise—but, narrowly examined, it will turn out much as we have said. It is not everything enjoying a considerable measure of popular favour which can fairly lay claim to the deliberate sanction of public opinion. A whim hastily caught up, even by a whole people, must not be confounded with a conviction gradually formed, matured in spite of prejudice, and sustained amidst all the passing changes of the political atmosphere. Society thoroughly pervaded and penetrated by an important practical truth, has vigour enough in its constitution, if so we may speak, to throw off the mere conventional arrangements, or partial interests, which obstruct its full development, just as a healthy body throws off the diseased or wounded skin, which can no longer perform its functions in harmony with the general system. All governments, but especially government in this country, is more or less a reflection of the intellectual and moral character of the people; and all changes at which agitation can aim may be compassed by producing a general conviction that they are needful, and will be safe.

The work undertaken by Anti-state-churchmen is to produce this salutary conviction in the public mind. The success of their enterprise will be assured whenever they have tranfused the truth they hold into the judgment and conscience of the community at large. Let us see what are the peculiar features of the case, which may well warrant the anticipation of a triumph.

As to the truth itself given them to proclaim, they may take encouragement from the fact that it is broad, and tolerably obvious. The perception of it does not require very keen discrimination, does not depend upon nicety of judgment, is not reached by a process of intricate and perplexing calculation. Its strongest appeals may be made to common sense—its best arguments are drawn from the universal axioms of justice, and the plainest precepts of Christianity. The case is one which may be put in a light in which it shall be intelligently read by the most unlettered, and can with difficulty be mystified by the most sophistical. The principle sought to be commended, is one which need only to be clearly stated in order to command the assent of the unprejudiced. It is not, like the doctrine of Free-trade, difficult to get at, owing to the numberless artificial combinations by which it chances to be surrounded. It is, therefore, easily argued, and is almost certain in any contest with opponents to bear off the palm. Of course such a fact as this greatly facilitates the labour of Anti-state-churchmen. They are in command of a weapon which, besides being well-tempered and effective, is also easily handled. They address themselves to some of the most susceptible sympathies of our nature. They can walk right up to the judgment, and boldly challenge it for a verdict. They are not driven to refine, to evade, to explain away, to sophisticate, or to conceal their meaning. What they do, they may do best in the light of day. They can not only afford to be fair to their antagonists, but can cheerfully accord to them every controversial advantage which courtesy may dictate. Standing, as they are conscious they do, upon an impregnable position, they can conduct their warfare with coolness, intrepidity, and good temper. All this, of necessity, gives them unusual power, both in the use of the press and in speaking to public assemblies. Poor, indeed, must be that advocate who cannot, on this subject, make good his main principles.

To the advantage above described, we may add another—we advert to the mechanical facilities of the age. Time and space are now, within the limits of Great Britain at least, almost annihilated. The people may be regarded as inhabiting but one large town, the extremities of which are distant from each other only a few hours' journey. We may do now in a single year, what, less than half a century ago, it would have been impossible to do in twenty. Railroads, the penny post, the electric telegraph, the steam-press, and other contrivances and arrangements of modern days, have placed almost all minds in contiguity, and but a comparatively slight effort is needed to radiate truth from one centre to every corner of the kingdom. It is, therefore, perfectly feasible, within a moderate period of time, to put before the great majority of all classes, not merely our notions, but the arguments by which we support them. Moreover, the Anti-corn-law agitation has accustomed the British public to peaceful political warfare, and excited a very general interest in questions once regarded as above the reach of popular apprehension. If, then, we fail of producing that amount of public opinion which our enterprise will demand, the failure can hardly be ascribed to anything irremovable by union, earnestness, and perseverance. We have a broad truth to make known—and we have almost every conceivable facility for publishing it throughout the length and breadth of the empire.

Let us look now to another feature of the case. We have not now to "begin at the beginning." Ours is a truth far from universally ignored. In Ireland seven-eighths of the people would be glad to see it reduced to practice to-morrow. In Scotland two-thirds either assent to it in theory, or illustrate it in practice. In Wales it is accepted by all the inhabitants with a fractional exception. In England almost all the religious sects, save the Episcopal, practically recognise it, and, in judgment at least, are at one with it—whilst the large masses who belong to no sect are ready, whenever it is put before them, to do it homage. In Canada it has been emphatically enounced by the representative chamber, and lives in the affections of the great majority of the people. In almost all our colonies it struggles manfully to assert itself, and is kept at bay only by official authority. Why, our work is already more than half done. We can hardly, with truth, be said to be in a minority. Our aggressive organization may be small, but even to *it* the undertaking is not a desperate one. There float in society many elements which, when combined, as they hereafter will be, assure us of a not distant triumph. Ten years ago, the Free-trade cause appeared far more hopeless than the separation of the Church from the State does at the present moment—had less opinion in its favour, and awakened far less interest. But, it won its way to victory, and even so, if we are but faithful to our mission, shall we do likewise.

THE RELIGIOUS AGITATION IN BOHEMIA.

AN appeal once made to physical force, the most just resistance on the part of a people to any species of tyranny is, of course, liable to be crushed by a force superior—it is only in moral contests right has a fair chance of victory. "Opinions," well said a man who was himself a despot's minister, "opinions cannot be struck down by cannon balls." We do not mean to say that every revolution is necessarily a progress, for the purest ideas may be corrupted in their contact with temporal interests.

There is no principle so inwoven with the life of social states as that of the religion they profess; and when we see the nations of Europe, but recently the subject of material convulsions, now agitated by important religious movements, each in a different direction, according to their different circumstances, it is clear that a great moral change is going on at the root of all existing systems.

In Bohemia the spirit of oppressed Czech nationality has found issue in the renewal of the old Hussite agitation.

A religious journal, entitled, *Czech Fraternity (Tchesko-braterski Hlasatel)*, edited by the principal pastor of the Protestant Church at Prague, M. Kossut, excited furious recriminations from the Roman Catholic clergy by the violence of its attacks upon the rites and dogmas of the Romish Church. The invasion of these modern Hussites began to occasion serious apprehension after their chiefs, met in conclave at Kles, July 25th, 1849, had decreed their re-union to all the other Protestant Sclavonian sects, no longer upon the base of dogmas, but of the evangelical principle in its widest sense; desirous of forming, not a national Bohemian church, but a reformed church, which should embrace, in the manner of the Moravian brethren, all people speaking the Sclavonian language, without distinction of nationality.

The Cabinet of Vienna refused to sanction these innovations, and commenced persecuting Kossut and his disciples. Their journal was suspended and finally suppressed; but Kossut, by the eloquence of his sermons, obtained immense influence amongst the youth of Prague, and throughout Bohemia. The Austrians had recourse to calumny; they affected to confound these bold heretics with the infamous sects of the Adamites, and other pretended Gnostics, and in this spirit denounced them to the Holy See. Pius IX., in his letter dated January 26, 1850, adjured the Bishop of Königgratz to employ severe measures against the disciples of the ancient Gnostics, in order to "extirpate the pest from his diocese."

On the Protestant side, the "Narodni noving" of Havlitchek launched against the Catholic episcopacy accusations no less strange; they inserted numerous protestations from Czech curés complaining of the violence of their bishops, especially the attempt of some amongst them to compel their subordinates to betray the secrets of the confessional in cases of political conspiracy.

According to the Czech journals, ecclesiastical discipline retains in Bohemia a character of feudal austerity incredible at the present day. Like the emperor, the bishops have their Spielberg—a prison described as worthy the time of the Inquisition, situated at Mirov in Moravia. The least want of docility exposes the Czech curés to be sent there, under escort, without the least form of trial. One instance that occurred was that of an old priest from the environs of Olmutz, a man seventy years of age, who, as punishment for a too prompt reply to his superior, was cast into this dungeon for the remainder of his life.

To check the progress of heresy, a crusade has been raised against the progress of knowledge. Bands of missionaries are dispersed through the infected countries, preaching penitence from village to village. By frightful pictures of hell—by

miraculous medals, recitals of apparitions, and promises of plenary indulgence, they hope to delude a people hardened by oppression, and accustomed to listen only to cold calculations of interest, and deductions of rationalist philosophy, colder still. Every week the names of converts from the Catholic to the Protestant faith are registered by twenties. The defection of the Abbé Augustin Smetana was an important triumph to the latter cause. Chief editor of the *Union*—the most read and most influential paper in Bohemia—he published on the head of his journal on the 23rd of March last a formal abjuration of the Catholic dogma. A crowd of indignant priests exacted from the proprietors of the journal the erasure of his name from the list of editors—and attempted to carry their persecution much further, but failed. By a compromise between the Emperor of Austria and the Catholic bishops, they secured power to punish at pleasure the inferior clergy, and the Emperor resigned the government right of censure and control, in the relations between the bishops and the Pope. Thus, oppression of the lower by the superior clergy—of the superior clergy by the Emperor—and fictitious submission of the Emperor to the Holy See—while the spirit of separatism rules the masses—presents a repetition of the history of the middle ages!

The religious movement amongst the Bohemians is essentially linked to their idea of nationality and of race, and can scarcely be considered as attached to the general interests of Protestantism. It is a revolt against *German* influence, which, either Protestant or Catholic, is detested by the Czech patriots, as the Germans, whether Catholic or Pro testant, agree to oppose the scheme of Sclavonian unity. Cherished still by the Bohemians, and very popular is the recollection of their long struggle in the fifteenth century, terminated in 1620 by the extinction of their religious liberty and political independence. But in calculating the chances of success in their present effort at regeneration, it must be remembered the Sclavonian race is no longer preponderant in Bohemia. That country contains a numerous German population, and even amongst the Czechs the national spirit is greatly weakened. The Bohemians are learned, but their intelligence wants originality, their character boldness, and their political education is totally deficient, bowed as they have been under the yoke of Austria and Catholicism. Thus, in the endeavour to restore the freedom of their nationality and their religion, they have been forced to seek support from without. The Bohemian doctors first cast upon the troubled waters of the world the idea of Panslavism. According to their doctrine, the Sclavonian family are to commence a new religious and political epoch in humanity; and their first care must be, the reconstruction of their primitive unity. The deliberations of the Sclavonian Congress at Prague, suddenly terminated by the breaking out of the insurrection, are succeeded by an idea more spiritualized, but still the same—the founding of a universal church, in which the Sclavonian people may find union, peace, and liberty.

The scheme is hedged round with difficulties: it can hardly obtain favour with the Protestant sects in Germany, because the Bohemians are followers of Huss, not Luther or Calvin. Combining the question of religion with that of nationality, renders the German Protestants as antagonistic as the Catholics; and events may oblige the Bohemians to make common cause with the Catholics of Poland and France, in carrying out their Panslavic views. If turning to another direction, they must seek the protection of theGreek Church and of Russia—a project already advocated by a numerous and learned party in Bohemia.

Whatever the end may be, the question is interesting; especially when considered in reference to the state of affairs on the continent, and the Latin and Greek Churches. It is a striking sign of the times, and conveys a useful lesson.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT IPSWICH.

(Abridged from the *Suffolk Chronicle*).

On Thursday evening, a numerous and respectable meeting was held, at the New Corn Exchange, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Anti-state-church Association. There were nearly 900 persons in attendance, and it was certainly the strongest demonstration ever made upon the question in this town or county. Mr. E. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, and Mr. Kingsley, attended as the deputation.

On the motion of Mr. Grimwade, Mr. Neve, of Tuddenham, having been called to the chair, opened the proceedings in an appropriate address, explanatory of the object they were met to serve.

The Rev. I. Lord moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting looks upon the union of the Church and the State as the source of many and great evils, the removal of which can only be expected from the withdrawal of all State revenues and endowments from all religious parties and purposes;

He concluded a suitable speech in support of the motion as follows:—

He looked upon Christ as the only head of the Church, as holding in his hands the sceptre, as having the Church under his control, as possessing the supreme right to determine its laws, institutions, rites, and ceremonies, in all ages of the world. Now, when a government stepped in and determined what should be the rites of the Church, he held that it was an infringement of this peculiar prerogative of Christ. Therefore, as a Christian man, he was bound to go forth, and say to the parties who interfered with these matters, "No, you have no right to meddle with these things; they belong, exclusively and peculiarly, to Christ as head of the Church, and my allegiance to him demands that you let these matters alone." Not that he would pull down the Church or alter her forms and ceremonies. Nothing of the kind. She might have her creeds and services; he only wished her to be altogether free from payment by the State, and pay for her forms and ceremonies, and all her religious services, out of her own pocket, on the principle that Dissenters themselves adopted [hear, hear]—namely, that a man should be at liberty to pay for that religion which he liked best, the same as he was at liberty to go and buy his bread of that baker, or employ that physician, whom he preferred [applause].

Mr. Kingsley, one of the deputation, seconded the resolution, and took occasion to point out the evil effects of a State Church upon mental and spiritual independence. He passed in review the history of the Church, to show that, notwithstanding the efforts made to secure uniformity of thinking and teaching, great diversity of opinion had always existed within the bosom of the Establishment:—

Whence all this agitation now? Why did we find the Church divided into two great factions? Simply because the State denied to the Church the power of enacting its own laws. The controversy between these parties might be determined if there was a central power in the Church to which their differences might be referred. But to whom was it referred? To the Privy Council; and what did the Privy Council say? "Gentlemen, you are both *right*; there may be differences among you, but there is no necessity for separating; live in harmony and keep the peace." The State, whenever there was any commotion of the kind, looking at it as a Church militant, gave the word of command, "Stand at ease!" "As you were!" [laughter.] But these contentions would go on so long as the Church continued in alliance with the State. The clergy said they wished to be free. Well, they could be free; the Anti-state-church Association did not wish to interfere with them. They might have all their officers, archbishops, bishops, deans, canons, residentiaries, precentors, and sacristans, and have them in abundance, but pay for them, and keep their hands out of other people's pockets. If they would consent to do that then all controversy with them, so far as the Anti-state-church Association was concerned, was at an end. To bring about this consummation all they had to do was to create public opinion by holding such meetings as that, and giving expression to the sentiments which they had uttered [applause].

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Miall then came forward, amidst considerable cheering, to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting rejoices in the growing recognition by all parties, especially by Churchmen, of the dangers consequent upon the union of Church and State, and pledges itself to increased effort to promote the object which the Anti-state-church Association seeks to attain.

In commencing his address he said:—

Ipswich, I believe, is peculiarly blessed with churches [laughter]. I don't know precisely how many you have; but I believe you have——

A Voice: Thirteen [laughter].

Mr. Miall: Thirteen—a baker's dozen [renewed laughter]—and they stand pretty thick in proportion to the population. Here I see before me a vast assemblage of people, gathered from all quarters of the town, for the purpose of hearing the most pernicious and malignant sentiments that can be uttered by men [laughter]—sentiments that are utterly subversive of all the institutions of the land, and if they could only be carried out by the hot-headed people that are preaching them from town to town, would most assuredly result, first in the destruction of all religion, and then in the overturning of the throne and the constitution [laughter]. We have, I suppose, in this town, at the least, thirteen paid teachers of the state; paid for protecting religion; paid for conserving the institutions of the country; and not one of them is here [laughter]. They will allow us to come here and put all manner of false notions into your heads about the Establishment, and they don't come to defend their own theory, and put us down as easily as they could [laughter]. We are but sophists; we can neither prove our point from the Bible nor from reason, and very few words would suffice to blow all our arguments into the air, and they don't come here to give us the few words [laughter]. They will allow all this vast congregation to go away filled with sentiments that are subversive of the peace of society, and make no effort to put it down. Now, I don't understand *that*. If the men were right, if they knew their position was a strong one, and that ours was an unreasonable one; if they felt that they had good ground to stand upon, and that we were gaining strength in popular affections and popular sympathies; and if it were but only necessary that they should state their arguments in order to convince you, don't you think they would have been present this evening? [hear, hear.] Would not the thirteen clergymen of this town have been sitting on these benches just to controvert any false statement of facts, or meet any false argument or inference that we might base upon those facts? And yet, somehow or other, it happens that we go about from place to place, and we look for our opponents in vain. I look into almost every book that I can look into, in order to see what is the argument by which the Establishment principle is maintained, and I never see any argument at all. It is a thing taken for granted; it is an axiom never to be questioned. Bishops propound it in the House of Lords as though it had never been discussed by human intellect. Members of Parliament go upon the hustings and say they really don't understand what you mean, when you ask them whether they are for the separation of Church and State; they cannot conceive how religion could possibly exist if it were not for the connexion between Church and State. And all these clergymen tell you from time to time that the Bible, and reason, and experience, and history, all go to convince a man, without any long argumentation upon the subject, that there must be a connexion between Church and State. Now, I won't argue this question as they won't [hear, hear, and laughter]. I will suppose that the thirteen gentlemen—the clergymen of this town—are present. And I will, first of all, suppose that these gentlemen want to know what I am driving at. Here you are speaking to a large audience, like the present—what is it you want?—what is it you want? Why do you attack us? Why are you constantly levelling your arguments against us? Well, I should say, that which I want is simply this; that you, gentlemen, get paid for your religious services by those who like them. That's all—[loud cheers]—nothing else—that's all I want [continued cheering]. That you should not have the power of the law to force us to pay for what we derive no instruction from, or even if we were capable of deriving instruction from, we would be rather left to pay for according to our own will. Well, is that very unreasonable? [hear, hear.] These gentlemen say, "Oh, but the state of the case is such that it is absolutely necessary for the extension and maintenance of religion throughout the country that the Church should be maintained by the State." Now, don't be deceived by terms. Just strip the matter of all its mystery, of all its generality, and it comes to this, that the thirteen gentlemen who preach the gospel in Ipswich, mean to say by that, that it is absolutely necessary for the sustentation of religion in Ipswich that they should be paid, whether you like it or not [hear, hear, hear]. That's the real common-sense view of the question; that's the whole argument of the connexion of the Church and State: that is to say, there are certain men who come to us with what they call their Divine teaching, and they tell us that it is absolutely necessary for our welfare, and for the welfare of our fellow-countrymen, that they should give us their teaching, and that they should take from us our money [hear, hear, and laughter]. If they don't give to us their teaching it is quite necessary they should take the money [laughter]. We may be saved if we will; we may run to schism shops if we please; we may connect ourselves with "Pograms" [laughter]—we may do almost any amount of spiritual mischief; but we can't escape the pay [much laughter]. Well, now, what is the objection to this? Is there any objection? I should say to these gentlemen, in the first place, "Gentlemen, who are you? [loud laughter.] Where do you come from? [renewed laughter.] Whence do you derive your authority? [hear, hear.] When other men come, either with their articles of merchandise or with the product of their minds, in order that they may transfer these things to us for a consideration, these men always pay some deference to our will, and ask us, 'Are you willing to exchange so much property which you hold in order that you may have such and such advantages which we can give?' But you come and take our property first, and then say, 'Receive my instruction;' and you justify the taking of property because you are going to give us spiritual instruction. Now, I ask, where do you come from [laughter] that you should presume thus to deal with us? Whence do you derive your authority, and what is your charter, that you should set yourselves up above the whole community, and presume to put your hands into their pockets, saying, 'We have a right to take your money for our instruction, though the instruction may be utterly unsuited to your taste or case?'" They tell us they are descended from the apostles [derisive laughter]—yes, descended from the apostles by a direct line of succession, continued from the time of the apostle Peter, unbroken through the Roman Catholic Church, down to the present time [shouts of derisive laughter]—that it is impossible any man can be surely regenerated except he receive the sacrament given him at the hand of the authorized priest; and that the Church of England, meaning thereby the thirteen gentlemen who officiate in this town, and the 10,000 or 12,000 gentlemen who officiate in other towns, that the Church of England is the only church on earth that has a right to be quite sure that it has the body and blood of Christ to give to the people. Well, I say to these gentlemen, take your stuff where your stuff may be accepted. This is the nineteenth century; persons may wear black clothing and white neckcloths; they may have had a university education, and have passed examination in classics and mathematics; but don't treat us as fools; don't attempt to palm upon us tales that 150 years ago our forefathers snapped their fingers at [applause]—don't bring down such childish and puerile nonsense to us, and pretend—impiously pretend too—that this is the gospel of salvation sent down to us from heaven [hear, hear]. If this is what you mean you are impostors [hear, hear]. You are pretending to teach for that which is heavenly and saving that which is nothing of the kind, and which, if you use your common sense, you know can be nothing of the kind. Therefore, we say to these gentlemen, whatever may be your assumptions let them be reasonable assumptions before you expect us to accede to them.

He thus dealt with the argument, that were it not for the connexion of Church and State, religion would die out of the land:—

What a pretty sort of religion that must be in the land, supposing it to be dependent upon this condition! Three hundred years these clergymen, from the number of ten to fifteen thousand, well paid, educated at the Universities, superintended by bishops, having their duties prescribed for them by State authority—three hundred years have these clergymen been at work, religiously and spiritually, to educate the people of these realms; and they have done it so effectually that they say, unless the stipends of the ministers who preach this religion be seized by force out of the pockets of the subjects, all religion will die out of the land [hear, hear, and loud applause]. A pretty sort of religion they must have taught the people, to have taken no deeper root than that. It means this, "We have taught the people for three hundred years, and we dare not trust the people a single year for any of our temporal wants." Why, if I were a Churchman, I should be heartily ashamed of such an argument. I never would go about, up and down the streets, especially in a place where I am known, and say, "My religion has no power unless it be maintained by the argument of the stick; I cannot convince people, I cannot persuade people, I cannot take hold of people's sympathies, I cannot cast myself confidently upon human nature, or make an appeal to the reason, or endeavour to entice the affec-

tions; I cannot trust in anything of that kind; the religion I preach is of a character that I must have the magistrate behind me to enforce the payment of the clergyman, or the clergyman will never be paid at all." Now, we Dissenters, who get more kicks than halfpence [laughter], and are told that we are a despicable set, teaching false doctrines; yet despicable as we are, and teaching false doctrines as we do, we manage to get support without having recourse to the constable's staff [loud applause]. Really, for men to say that religion will die out of the land, is to confess that they have no religion at all. I would meet them in this way: If your religion is not strong enough to stand up alone, if it cannot go in the strength of its own heaven-born vitality among men, and not only keep itself there, but so exert itself that it will bring men into subjection to it, and make them entirely conformable to its precepts—if it be not such a religion as that and cannot do that—it had better go out of the world altogether [hear, hear]. What does it come here for, unless as a great babe to be fed [laughter]. If it can do no work it never was intended by God to come into this work-a-day world. Religion is here to purify men; religion is here to set men on their way to heaven, and to pass them through that spiritual discipline which will prepare them for a future and eternal state of existence. According to your theory religion is here only to be fed, to be nursed, to be dandled, to be protected by the State; cannot walk alone; cannot do anything of itself; must have the sword of the magistrate in order to accomplish any of its purposes. And, after all, what is the result? According to your own confession you have an ignorant populace; you have an ungodly people; you have the land filled with dissent; you are constantly at trouble within yourselves; you are fighting to the very face, and almost to the death, the different parties within the pale of the Establishment; one uttering anathemas against another; this one saying, you are preaching deadly heresy; that one saying, you are unfit for the communion of the Church and saints; and this is the result that comes out of your beautiful system of making all men pay for religion whether they will or not [hear, hear, and applause]. Now, I should say to these thirteen gentlemen, if they were present, suppose you try another system [laughter]. That's all we want you to do. Walk alone; it may be a little awkward at first [laughter]—you have not been accustomed to these things. Poor mother Church! she's been dealt with hardly by the powers of the world; her legs wrapped up in flannel [laughter]—seated on an arm chair; never allowed to have the slightest breath of heaven upon her—scarcely to see the light of the noon-day sun; fed with a spoon by the State [laughter] and prescribed almost every action she could perform. The poor decrepid creature does not understand the power or force of working for her own living; does not believe in it; regards it as a mere piece of romance that anybody should be able to get up and walk straight out of the room; never did stand erect in her life [roars of laughter]—never expects to do it; but tells every one that come's near her that if she's ever made to stand upon her own feet, depend upon it the result will be that she will fall down in convulsions and die [loud laughter and applause]. This is their own confession; this is not my complaint against them; it is their own. They say they cannot stand alone; they say religion would die out if they did not obtain their support by compulsory means. Now, we say, just try. Try. Tell the old lady to get up and support herself as well as she can [laughter]—take away those flannels; wheel her out into the air; let her breathe pure atmosphere; let her see the light of day; tell her to stand up, and if she should find her legs weak for want of exercise, tell her to try, and she will find exercise develop her strength in a short time, and she will become as vigorous and healthy as those round about her; and instead of the complaint of the "Church in Danger," and the constant cry that there is nothing that can save religion but the arm of the magistrate, there will be a vigorous religion, going forth throughout the length and breadth of the country, in order to accomplish the salvation of souls [hear, hear, hear].

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Debenham, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chair, and the meeting separated.

In commenting on this meeting, the *Suffolk Chronicle* says:—"The meeting held in our county town, on Thursday, demonstrates the healthy tone which pervades the minds of the inhabitants on this vital question. The largest room to be obtained was crammed, and the enthusiasm with which the sentiments of the speakers were hailed, marks the progress of enlightenment. As a church, that of England loses half its efficiency by its greedy hankering after the loaves and fishes. Its example is pernicious, for, owing to its laxity of principle, by fomenting wars, by supporting a corrupt system of government, by refusing political rights unless accompanied by a property qualification, and by carrying into practice precepts at direct variance with those taught by the Founder of Christianity, it has become one of the foulest blots that deface the social character at home and abroad. There is no other hope for its regeneration than by disconnecting it from the State, and those are its best friends, in a religious point of view, who dare to stand forth as its assailants."

THE NORTH WALES TOUR.

Holywell.—On Monday, the 14th inst., a meeting was held at the Tabernacle Independent chapel, to explain and advocate the principles of the British Anti-state-church Association. Notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain, the chapel was well filled. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Jones, of Holway, who, in appropriate terms, explained the objects of the meeting; he then called upon J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, the deputation from the Association, to address the meeting. Mr. Williams, in a speech which occupied about an hour in its delivery, gave a very lucid and comprehensive view of the whole question, and sat down amid a renewal of those plaudits with which he was at intervals deservedly greeted. He was followed by the Rev. H. Pugh, of Mostyn, the Welsh deputation, who addressed the meeting in a manner at once entertaining and instructive. The Rev. M. Lewis, minister of the chapel, moved a vote of thanks to the deputation, which was seconded by Mr. Jones, of Greenfield, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was also carried, to which he responded in a very animated speech.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

Denbigh.—On Tuesday, the 15th, a public meeting was held in our Assembly-room, to explain and advocate the objects of the Anti-state-church Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. Lewison, of Wrexham; and addresses were delivered in Welsh by the Rev. D. Price, of Denbigh; Rev. T. B. Morris, of Rhyl; Rev. J. Kelly, of Pont Newydd; Rev. Hugh Pugh, of Mostyn; and J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, the Secretary of the Society. The attendance was far more numerous than ever known on a similar occasion, numbers standing the whole evening. The powerful and eloquent speech of the deputation was listened to with the deepest interest, and received with great applause throughout. There were many Churchmen present; and, in fact, persons connected with all denominations in the place. It is intended to form a local committee here, and to circulate, both in the town and in the neighbouring villages, the tracts of the society, which the people can now have in their own language.—*Ibid.*

Rhyl.—On Wednesday evening, the 16th, a public meeting was held in the Assembly Room, Rhyl, to advocate the claims of the Anti-state-church Association. Mr. Williams, the Secretary, and Mr. Price, Independent minister, of Denbigh, attended as a deputation. The Assembly Room was crowded. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by Mr. John Jones, a local preacher of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, who briefly addressed the meeting, and called upon Mr. J. B. Morris, Independent minister of Rhyl, to move the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, who, in a powerful and effective address, was listened to with great attention, and warmly applauded throughout. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. S. Davies, and by Mr. Price, of Denbigh. The latter gentleman spoke at considerable length in Welsh, and by his usual warmth and humour, greatly delighted the audience. Resolutions, conveying the unanimous thanks of the meeting to the Chairman and the deputation, were proposed by Messrs. Taylor, Morris, and Davies, and the meeting broke up, evidently much gratified at the result of the first Anti-state-church meeting held in Rhyl. A committee of young men and others, resident in the neighbourhood, is about being formed for the purpose of aiding the objects of the Association.

Carnarvon.—A public meeting in support of the Anti-state-church Association was held in Moriah Chapel, Carnarvon, on Tuesday week, when J. Carvell Williams, Esq., the Secretary, and the Rev. William Rees, of Liverpool, attended as a deputation from the Association. The chapel, which is the largest in Wales, was nearly filled, the audience being nearly three or four times as large as was assembled when a meeting on the subject was last held. [A correspondent states that on the former occasion the Calvinistic Methodists—to whom this large chapel belongs, and who are the most numerous sect in Wales—stood aloof from the movement, and the meeting was a failure; while, on Tuesday week, an influential member of their body presided, and there were 1,500 persons present.] Mr. Robert Evans, a member of the corporation, was called to the chair, and said, that in taking part in the proceedings, he was acting not so much as a Dissenter as a citizen. The Established Church was a State Church, and he being a member of the State had an interest in the question and a right to discuss it. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Richards (Baptist), and the Rev. D. Roberts (Independent).

Debenham.—A correspondent says:—"We had a full meeting on Monday week, Rev. J. Browne in the chair. Mr. Kingsley gave a capital lecture on the general objects of the Association, and treated our friends the farmers with such a disquisition on tithes that they unanimously passed the following resolution:—'That this meeting expresses its hearty thanks to Mr. Kingsley for his admirable lecture, recognises the principle he has advocated, regards the union of Church and State as the foundation of many and great evils, not the least of which is the system of tithes which at the present time presses with great rigour and injustice upon the honourable and industrious agriculturists; and considers that we can only hope for the abolition of tithes and other ecclesiastical imposts, in the withholding of the revenues of the State from all religious sects and purposes.' The resolution was moved by A. K. Blofield, Esq., of Monenden Hall, and seconded by W. Spelman, of Ashfield."

Framlingham.—The Anti-state-church Association has made its advent into this town. If it had rested solely with some of those in high places, the town would have been prevented giving a reception to its agent. A meeting was held on the 15th inst., when a good audience assembled in the Corn Exchange. Mr. Larner, an expelled Wesleyan local preacher, occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Browne, Independent minister of Debenham, gave a very forcible address; and was followed by Mr. Galpine, Baptist minister of Horham, and J. Kingsley, Esq. Mr. Kingsley, in a clever address, asserted the consistency and reasonableness of every religious body supporting its own minister and worship—alluded to the recent dissensions in the Church—and urged the duty of Nonconformists to adhere to their principles, as did the Puritans of other days. Humerous anecdotes were interspersed throughout his address, which imparted an agreeable and vivacious tone to the meeting.

The following places in Suffolk and Norfolk will be visited by Mr. Kingsley, in the course of the present month and November:—Woodbridge, this evening; Wickham Market, to-morrow; Diss, October 28; Harlestone, 29; East Dereham, 30; Lynn, November 4; Downham, 5; Northwald, 6; Feltwell, 7; Thetford, 8; Mildenhall, 11; Bury St. Edmunds, 12; Norwich, 13; Yarmouth, 14; Lowestoft, 15. At the four last-named places Mr. Kingsley will be accompanied by Mr. Burnet.

THE TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT.

DR. PUSEY ON DIVISIONS IN THE STATE CHURCH.

In our last number, we briefly mentioned that a meeting (from which reporters were excluded) had been held at St. Martin's Hall, on the preceding day, to consider what steps should be taken by the members of the London Union in reference to the decision of the Bristol Church Union. In that society, as we have already mentioned, "a division arose with reference to the headship of the Church; and Mr. Ward placed on the books a notice of motion affirming the authority of the Pope." "This startling proposition" led to lengthened discussion; and at last Mr. W. Palmer, Vicar of Whitchurch, gave notice of a string of resolutions, embodying a declaration of principles and objects. The declaration affirmed, among other points, that "the Roman Church has repudiated communion with all churches which do not recognise the claims of the Bishop of Rome," and has "corrupted the primitive faith;" "therefore communion with that church, on the part of individuals of the English communion, cannot, consistently with the laws of Christ, be restored, until the Roman Church shall have relinquished her pretensions." This resolution was supported by the Rev. George Augustus Denison, Prebendary Clark, Mr. Hoare, the banker, and others. An amendment was moved by Lord Forbes, seconded by Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., and supported by Dr. Pusey and the Rev. J. Keble, with others. The amendment was carried. Thereupon, Mr. W. Palmer and his friends seceded from the Bristol Union; and immediately coalesced in a new body, with the name of the "Somerset and Bristol Church Union," alleging that "those who opposed the original resolutions manifested a tendency to Popery." These proceedings led to the calling of a meeting of the members of the London Church Union. That body assembled in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, yesterday week. Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, Colonel Short, Mr. C. G. Lefroy, and Mr. N. Tritton, attended. Reporters were excluded; but, "by desire," the prominent feature of the proceedings has been published in the columns of the *Guardian*. The formal steps seem to have been on the model of those in the Bristol meeting; and the result was practically the same. A resolution was moved; then followed an amendment, embodying Mr. Palmer's declaration against Romanism. Dr. Pusey addressed the meeting at great length, and with remarkable personal effect and earnestness. Arguing that the declaration is either the same as, or less, or more, than the formularies of the Church of England, he deduced the consequences: if less, it is idle—if the same, superfluous—if more, it is wrong.

Church unions were formed on a broad intelligible principle. They were to consist of persons whose one common bond was to be love for the Church and zeal for her well-being and her purity. All were supposed to love the Church. When a city or a country is in a state of siege or invasion, to unite in resisting the invasion is itself the highest test of zeal and faithfulness. Men do not love exertion. To what end to weary ourselves, if we did not love? Why toil for the Church, but in the belief that she is of God—that she is a messenger from Heaven—the bride of Christ—his instrument for the salvation of souls? These were the terms of our union. We did not ask one another what was our opinion on each point which had been questioned. We were united together by one common faith—one common care and love for our Mother. It was assumed that we all loved her for whom we gave up our ease, and rest, and our quiet pursuits. We are bound to her by all our early ties, by our early prayers, by our catechising; some of us by our labours for her, by our longings that she, and we in her, should be all that God willed for her, and us in her; by our confirmations, our absolutions, our communions; by the faith which she taught us, the worship with which she hallowed all our blessings. These are the bonds of love with which we are held to her, by which even those who have misgivings, which I have not, are held to her. And shall we think that these can be strengthened by a mere negative? Repulsion is a poor substitute for attraction. It might make people infidels or indifferent; it will not bind them to the Church.

The whole position of the London Church Union was simply on the defensive:—

Defence of the Church of England. The whole office of its members was within the Church of England. An anti-Roman declaration was, for any purposes of the Union, simply *nihil ad rem*, foreign and extrinsic to their whole constitution and object.

In allusion to the fact of Lord Feilding's secession, and of his having presided a short time previously at a meeting of the Church Union, Dr. Pusey said, that the putting that individual in the chair was not a preconcerted thing, but the result of accident. He then passed to the characteristic ground of Christian persuasions; and, in the course of his speech, made explicit declarations, which produced the deepest sensation. Of the Church of England he said:—

These are the bonds of love with which we are held to her; by which even those who have misgivings, *which I have not*, are held to her.

Another declaration was embodied in these phrases:—

But again, it is said we are some of us suspicious and suspected. I believe that there is no remedy, certainly not in declarations. Acts speak—not words. If they think that our acts are contrary to our words, no words will convince them. They will think us hypocrites, or, as they term it, Jesuits. They will not believe us. If the labours of seventeen or twenty-seven years will not persuade men that we are faithful to the Church of England, words will not. We must await God's time, until

this fever of fear subside; or, if nothing will convince them, *death in the bosom of the Church of England will.*"

He concluded as follows:—

It has been said that we shall never make the objects of Church Unions popular until we have persuaded the people that we are not secretly leading them to subjection to Rome. One cannot walk along the street of this great city to this place of meeting, without seeing and feeling painfully, that you might as well speak of putting out a spark when the flame is curling around the house-tops, as of suspicions of Rome keeping from us the hearts of the people. It is idle to speak of antagonism to Rome amidst the wide-spread antagonism to Christianity. Babylon is around us. This is the great problem for the Church of England: the conversion of the heathen within her walls—the multiplication of devoted missionaries at home—the rousing of the lukewarm—the conversion of sinners—the instruction of the ignorant—the recall of the erring. At this we must individually, as we can, aim; for this we must pray; this, in whatever degree it shall be accomplished, will also be the bulwark of the Church against the world. While this is neglected, it is idle, and worse than idle, to think of winning, by paper declamations, to the conflict of the Church with the world those whose hearts, being with the world, cannot be with the Church. In the name of the God of peace, and of our Lord, who is our peace, and God the Holy Ghost, who is the author of peace, let us avoid all fresh divisions, and whatever we can which may sow discord. Three months ago we met together here as one united body. Is the failure of a few hearts to separate us, and make us suspect one another? God forbid that we should be rather like Jerusalem when besieged by the Romans than that which is unity in itself! If the peril of our common faith, the fear of the corrupting influence of the world, the pressure of a common enemy, and the season of God's judgments, cannot awe us into stillness, we should be more stupid than the very beasts which perish; for they, at least, cower and are still, they fight not when the storm is impending. Be attachment, then, to our mother, the Church of England, our bond; the maintenance of the faith our single aim; her sacraments our pledges of fealty; not paper declamations, which will be misunderstood, and not believed.

The oration produced such an effect, that the seconder of the amendment immediately "begged permission to withdraw it; and expressed a hope that Dr. Pusey would give to the world the speech he had made." This request was ardently seconded by the most influential members of the Union; the amendment was withdrawn; and the resolution was put and carried unanimously, amidst much cheering.

DR. PUSEY, MR. MASKELL, AND AURICULAR CONFESSION.

Mr. Maskell, M.A., late examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, whose secession to the Church of Rome, took place a few weeks ago, has published a "Letter," extending over some fifty pages, addressed to Dr. Pusey, "on his practice of receiving persons in auricular confession," and granting them absolution, which he has been in the regular habit of doing. It appears that in May last, Messrs. Allies, Dodsworth, and Maskell, addressed Dr. Pusey, in a joint letter, proposing certain doubts as to the validity of the "sacrament of penance," as administered by him and others within the pale of the English Church. They stated—instructed, doubtless, by some Romanist, under whose tuition they probably were—that "the act of remitting sin upon confession," was an act "not only of order but of jurisdiction"—that Dr. Pusey possessed the requisite order, but not the jurisdiction, never having been specially licensed for that purpose by the bishop—that, consequently, unless he could satisfy them on the point, they must regard his absolutions as utterly valueless. To this letter he sent no answer, except to Mr. Allies; but that answer, we are told, it would probably "distress" him to see printed! He afterwards wrote and published, however, a long letter to Mr. Richards, in which, with a studious avoidance of the words "auricular confession," and similar phrases, he endeavoured, in the lamest manner possible, to justify his practice. Mr. Maskell now returns to the charge, and addresses him, through the pamphlet before us, in a well-compacted argument, which he will find it difficult to answer, and impossible to refute. Among some decided home-thrusts is the following:—

The Bishop of Exeter would repudiate (I think) with horror, the system of particular and detailed inquiry into every circumstance of sin, which, in correct imitation of the Roman Catholic rules, you do not fail to press. Of such a system before giving absolution, "God forbid," are his lordship's words, "that we do so!"

What, then, let me ask, do you conceive that the Bishop of Exeter would say, if persons secretly received, against the known will of their parents, of confessions heard in the houses of common friends, or of clandestine correspondence to arrange meetings, under initials, or in envelopes addressed to other persons? and, more than this, when such confessions are recommended and urged as a part of the spiritual life, and among religious duties, *not* in order to quiet the conscience before receiving the communion.

Think not that I write all this to give you unnecessary pain: think not that I write it without a feeling of deep pain and sorrow in my own heart. But there is something which tells me that, on behalf of thousands, this matter should now be brought before the world plainly, honestly, and fully.

I know how heavily the enforced mystery and secret correspondence regarding confessions, in your communion, has weighed down the minds of many to whom you and others have "ministered;" I know how bitterly it has eaten, even as a canker, into their very souls; I know how utterly the specious arguments which you have urged have failed to remove their burning sense of shame and of deceitfulness. And, for their sakes, forgetting both myself and you, I speak so plainly as I have."

The sum of Mr. Maskell's argument is, that when Dr. Pusey attempts to defend the validity of his course, in respect of hearing confession and granting absolution, upon the plea that his authority is derived from the Church of England, he miserably errs. Rome, alone, can sanction some of the peculiar practices of the rev. doctor:—

In hearing auricular confessions, in giving absolution, and in assuring those who come to you that the grace which they so receive by your ministry is sacramental and effective of the removal of the guilt of mortal sin—in thus speaking and thus acting, you cannot have any other guide, or authority, or teacher, than the Catholic Church. To her documents, canons, and decisions, and to the voice of her theologians in their books upon the subject, you *must* and *do* refer. Whatsoever you hold upon this great Christian sacrament is derived from that source alone; and, if this be so, as regards your *theory* of absolution, much more is it as regards your *practice* in hearing auricular confessions.

Islington Parish.—The paragraph which has appeared, stating that the Rev. D. Wilson had been served with a monition from the Bishop of London for not having daily prayers in his church, and that proceedings are likely to ensue before the judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, is entirely without foundation.

Papal Government in England.—The *Times* of Saturday says—"It is reported that the promotion of Cardinal Wiseman to the titular Archbishopric of Westminster is only one portion of a complete scheme for the revival of the Romish hierarchy in this country. Twelve bishops of the Romish Church are said to be designated by the Pope to fill the sees into which it has pleased his Holiness to divide the Queen's dominions; and the Cardinal Archbishop is ere long to return to England armed with full Papal powers for the government of the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in his province." At a public breakfast held in honour of the new Church of England Schools, Castle-street, Long-acre, on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Vicar of St. Martin's, spoke strongly against the presumption of the Pope in attempting to introduce his sway in this Protestant country—

Until now, as Christian citizens, they had been accustomed to regard the Crown as the fountain of honour, and they would not allow a presumption which claimed the privilege of granting titles that could alone come from the fount of honour in this land [hear]. If there was anything more meant than a mere title (which of itself, however, was an insult to the Crown and Government of this country)—if, he said, this assumption of the title, Archbishop of Westminster, emanating from the Vatican, meant anything more, that more must involve a claim to that jurisdiction and that dominance which had been thrust out once, and, he made bold to say, had been thrust out for ever [cheers]. England's great poet had put into the mouth of one of our sovereigns, "No Italian priest shall tithe or toll in these dominions" [continued cheering]. He and his fellow-churchmen owed a high and holy duty to their mother Church; and to those who sit in high places of authority within her bosom they desire to pay that devotion in all reverence, and therefore wish to protest, trusting that the echoes of their voice might resound from one end of the country to the other, against the claim—the arrogant claim—which had been long set aside, but which was now attempted, insidiously attempted, to be renewed [cheers].

Serious Accident on the North British Railway.—An accident occurred on the Haddington branch of the North British Railway on Monday evening week. A train of three carriages and a truck left Haddington for Longniddry junction; when it had advanced about four miles, and while descending an incline, the engine left the rails, and, with the tender, plunged down an embankment into a field. The stoker was slightly hurt. The rest of the vehicles kept to the rails for a short distance; but then a third-class carriage, which was next to the truck, fell over on its side, and snapped its coupling with the truck, which dashed into the field. The third-class carriage is supposed to have been driven forward for a short way upon its broadside, and ultimately, from the force of the other carriages, to have been made to perform a complete summersault, so that the bottom framework and wheels lay uppermost. Unlike the engine and truck, it did not go over the embankment, but lay smashed in pieces upon the side of the railway, with part of the first-class carriage, which had been turned completely round, resting upon it. There were six passengers in the third-class carriage, and all were hurt more or less: it is surprising that there was not a loss of life on the instant. Mr. Kerr, collector of customs at Musselburgh, suffered so much that he was thought to be in danger; three ladies received contusions, cuts and sprains. One person was so firmly wedged in the ruins of the carriage that she could not be got out till the vehicle was raised with a "dumb-craft." The few passengers in the second and third carriages escaped unhurt. The line was damaged for more than a hundred yards. The cause of the accident is not apparent, but it is reported the passengers thought the speed excessive down the incline.

Panorama of American Slavery.—Mr. William Wells Brown, the fugitive slave, whose "Narrative" has been extensively read, both in this country and the United States, has just completed a panorama of American Slavery for public exhibition. The intention is to furnish a pictorial history of the life of an American slave. Mr. Brown hopes that by exhibiting it in the principal towns of Great Britain, he may be able to give a more instructive and influential lecture upon the sin of America than in any other manner.—*Inquirer.*

The Secular Education Movement.—At the first public meeting of the Birmingham Public School Association, held on Tuesday se'nnight, Aldermen Weston and Cutler, and Councillor Goodrick, with Messrs. Charles Shaw, R. Wright, G. V. Blyth, J. A. Langford, and W. Harris, were chosen delegates to the Conference of the Lancashire School Association, about to be held at Manchester.

The number of municipal electors on the burgess-roll of each corporate city and borough in England and Wales is stated, in a return issued on Monday, to be 213,652; viz., 206,474 in England, and 7,178 in Wales.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sparrow-hill Chapel, Loughborough.—This beautiful and commodious place of worship, after being closed for twelve months, and the church and congregation dispersed, has been re-opened, with a view to the resuscitation of the Particular Baptist cause in this town. Mr. James Smith, Jun., who has supplied the pulpit for six months, has received and accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation, both of the church and congregation, to become their pastor, and entered upon that office at the commencement of the present month.

Young Men's Missionary Association in Aid of the Baptist Missionary Society.—On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., the first of a series of lectures for the winter months, in connexion with the above association, was delivered in Albion Chapel, Moorfields (instead of the library of the Mission House as advertised), by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., to a crowded and attentive audience. The chair was taken at 8 o'clock by George T. Kemp, Esq., who (after a hymn had been sung, and the Rev. Mr. Simpson, the minister supplying at Albion Chapel, had supplicated the divine blessing) briefly introduced the hon. and rev. lecturer, who addressed the meeting on "The Duty of Promoting the Cause of Christ." Having explained to the audience that they were brought together *not* to consider the duty of helping the Baptist Missionary Society, or any other denominational institution, *as such*, but the call of every Christian to assist in spreading abroad the saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, Mr. Noel represented the condition of the audience as the professed followers of Christ, living in the midst of his avowed enemies, and explained the position they should occupy as witnesses for the truth in the family, the *business*, the *neighbourhood*, and the *world*. He then noticed how languidly and slowly the work of conversion had proceeded since primitive times, considered with respect to the numbers professing Christianity, and the extent of the machinery employed, and attributed this as the result of the inertness of the Christian church, and their want of fervent believing prayer; calling upon the young men connected with the church of Christ to band together in endeavouring, by unwearied diligence and activity, to help forward the Redeemer's kingdom, instancing how much had been accomplished in many cases by a few men, of stern determined purpose, uniting together for the attainment of a specific object. Mr. Noel particularly urged the importance of each one making personal exertion for the conversion of those around him, and thus, by acting as individuals upon individuals, the subjects of the kingdom of Satan will be reduced, and the subjects of Christ's kingdom proportionably increased. In conclusion, he called upon the audience to proportion their exertions for Christ to the utmost of their ability, adducing the cases of Spencer, Martin, and Brainerd, as proofs that, though we might be called from the field of labour whilst young, we have now the opportunity and power of greatly facilitating the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. J. J. Brown, of Reading, Rev. R. Brewer, of Leeds, and Rev. J. Williams, Secretary to the Baptist Irish Society, briefly addressed the meeting, after which the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel concluded with prayer. So great was the interest excited by the announcement of the first lecture of the present course, that 2,000 admission tickets, each to admit two persons, and, subsequently, 500 free passes for the above lecture only, were applied for. This extraordinary demand induced the committee, the evening before the lecture, to apply for the use of the above chapel, which the deacons, with great kindness, immediately placed at their disposal.

The Rev. J. S. Pearsall has received a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church in Lodge-street Chapel, Bristol, and purposes commencing his labours there on the second Sabbath in November.

The New Edmonton and Tottenham Chapel was opened on the 25th ult. The building, which is capable of accommodating 800 persons, is in the Gothic style of architecture. It cost £4,500, including £350 for the freehold. The exterior exhibits a nave, and gabled aisle and tower, with thin buttresses and pinnacles; traceried windows alternating in device and other enrichments. The nave and aisles are divided by five lofty equilateral arches, springing from clustered columns. The roofs are open timbered, deeply moulded. The principals rest upon enriched corbels. A debt of about £2,000 remains upon the chapel.

St. John's Wood College, London.—The session of 1850-51 commenced auspiciously on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at No. 18, Regent's-villas, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, where the lectures will continue to be delivered until the completion of the new building. The address to the students was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Principal of the College. The following is a copy of a recommendation presented by the Educational and Examination Committee, and adopted by the Council, Sept. 16th, 1850:—"That the *sons of Christian ministers* be received as *lay students*, upon payment of *half* the fees appointed to be taken from lay students in general." The following is a copy of resolutions concerning the education, &c., of missionary students presented by the Educational and Examination Committee, and adopted by the Council, Sept. 30th, 1850:—

Resolved: I. That the Council are most solicitous that a missionary spirit should be cultivated among the students of New College, and that every aid and facility

should be afforded to students desirous of devoting themselves to missionary labour.

II. That, with this view, they propose to place no *restriction* upon any student as to his future sphere of ministerial labour; and in the case of those who enter *avowedly* as missionary students, they intend to make no charge for their education, and they will be ready to share the expense of the board of such students with the society by whom they may have been adopted, in equal portions, wherever this expense cannot be defrayed by the friends of the candidates, or the church from which they respectively come.

III. That the above resolutions be communicated to the Treasurer of the London Missionary Society by the Chairman of this meeting.

Greenacres, Lancashire. — On Wednesday, the 2nd of October, the Rev. George Gaunt Waddington, late of Airedale College, was publicly recognised as minister and pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Greenacres, Lancashire. In the morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, the Rev. Joseph Waddington, late missionary in Berbice, commenced the services of the day by reading appropriate portions of scripture, and offering prayer. The Rev. D. Frazer, M.A., classical tutor of Airedale College, delivered the introductory discourse. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, F.S.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Fletcher, of Manchester; and the charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. John Waddington, of London. In the evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, a sermon was preached to the people by the Rev. Reuben Calvert, Hyde. The services were preceded by a preparatory devotional service, held on Tuesday evening, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. M. Davies, and the Rev. J. Hodgson, of Oldham, The Revs. W. Dixon, — Millar, — Birt, and Mr. Howard, took part in the devotional exercises. The attendance at all the services was highly gratifying, and throughout the entire proceedings the deepest interest was manifested by all who were present.

Independent Church, Maldon, Essex. — The Rev. Edmund Russ, of Moulton, Cheshire, having accepted the invitation of the church worshipping at Cromwell-hall to become their pastor, commenced his labours on Sunday, the 13th October.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER GAS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—In your journal of October 9th I perceive a letter of Mr. Frederick Hudson, tending to throw discredit on the statement of Mr. White's hydro-carbon gas being used at Queenwood College for *illuminating* as well as for culinary purposes. I will not fill your columns by quoting the errors contained in this paper, but will simply reply to them. Not only is Queenwood College lighted with this gas, but so is the fashionable watering-place of Southport; so are the ferry and hotel of Egremont; so is a large hotel at Harrowgate; so is Whitfield railway station; and so are many of the largest calico printing establishments and mills of Lancashire. Water, decomposed by passing through red-hot charcoal, does *not* produce oxygen and hydrogen, as Mr. Hudson imagines, but carbonic oxide, light carburetted hydrogen, and hydrogen, which, combining with the gases produced from resin in their nascent state, in the proportions of two water gas to three resin gas, form together a component free from sulphur, ammonia, or other impurity, of much higher illuminating power than any coal or cannel gas hitherto produced. Dr. Tyfe's paper, first published in the Journal of Gas Lighting of July 10th, was replied to by myself in that of September 10th, wherein I trust that I proved satisfactorily that his experiments being tried with an imperfect apparatus, long ago rejected by Mr. White, and superseded by a totally different one, since patented, and also consisting in the mere mixture of various gases, instead of their chemical combination in a nascent state, they had no bearing whatever on the merits of Mr. White's invention. As respects the heating gas, if Mr. Hudson will try its effects in a proper culinary apparatus, of 1,000 cubic feet of it, combined with 12,500 feet of atmospheric air, he will find, not a "generatory power in machinery," but a most economic and cleanly mode of obtaining heat and ventilation in those very numerous cases where, at present, a coal fire has to be raised, and after being employed for only a few hours has to be lowered or extinguished. One great advantage of a gas for heating purposes is, that it is turned on at the moment it is wanted, and shut off the moment it has done its work. The object I have in these few remarks is simply to prevent an undue prejudice being excited against Mr. White's valuable invention, and to induce those gentlemen who wish for accurate information on the subject to seek it where alone it can be obtained, namely, in the inspection of one of the many establishments at present lighted with it. One large experimental apparatus is now in operation in the Manchester Gas Works, where waste tan is used instead of resin, in combination with the water gas, producing a most brilliant light.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Manchester, Oct. 18, 1850. J. W. Hodgett.

Buried Alive.—A man named Michael Cushion was at work with others, on Thursday, at a house in South Audley-street, and employed in digging out a large quantity of earth for the purpose of enlarging the foundation. He had undermined a considerable way, when another man got on the top of the ground under which he was at work, and the whole mass gave way. He was completely buried underneath an immense mass of ground, the other man falling with it on him. As soon as assistance could be obtained he was dug out, insensible and much injured. He was taken to St. George's Hospital, and after lingering for a time expired, in consequence of internal injury.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The Twelfth Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union was held last week at Southampton, and was attended by a large number of ministers and delegates from churches of the Congregational body.

The sessions of the Union commenced on Monday evening, with a devotional meeting at Albion Chapel, which was presided over by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, who read a very excellent and appropriate paper on the occasion.

On Tuesday morning the business was opened at the Above-Bar Chapel (Rev. T. Adkins's). The attendance was numerous, comprising many members of the Union from a distance, and a large number of the county ministers. After the usual devotional services, conducted by the Chairman,

The Rev. T. Binney (who filled the chair in the absence of Dr. Morison from illness) delivered a lucid and philosophical address. Having glanced at some length at the history of the Nonconformist body, he entered into several momentous questions now agitating both the Church and the nation:—

In adopting the line of remark which I have been pursuing, and which was suggested to me not more by my own thoughts than by the statements and admissions I have recently met with in various books, I may be said to have illustrated what is the office and the working of the Nonconformist denominations as such, and of the Congregational community as one of them. As a church, or confraternity of churches, we have to preach the gospel,—to save souls and promote holiness, by converting sinners, and by confirming and edifying the body of Christ. As a community, professing certain characteristic and distinguishing principles, we have to give our "testimony" to those principles,—to advocate, explain, defend them,—to hold them up, that they may have the chance of recognition where they are unknown, forgotten, or denied. In referring to this subject, I beg to say, that I am not at all insensible to the special testimonies which other bodies, as such, may have to give, over and above their Christian announcement of "the common salvation." I am not one of those who are so happy as to think that their own particular communion has got hold of the whole truth on all points, and nothing else, and that other communions must be necessarily wrong, wherever they are so unfortunate as to differ from them. I am disposed to think, that there is something right in all Christian communities, and in all ecclesiastical forms—that each has some portion of truth, some right idea which the others have not, and that all have got some errors they would be the better without. How to get all the truth really brought together into one system, and all errors excluded or expelled, it is not easy to see, nor, perhaps, will it ever be accomplished. It would seem to be the lot of man on earth, in sacred as well as temporal things, to see advantages on opposite sides of his path, both of which he might wish to secure; but, from the one class of which he must of necessity recede in exact proportion as he approaches the other. So far as church questions may be looked at merely as to the facts of their practical, working, impartial men, I suppose, of all communities, will acknowledge in their own actual defect or possible danger. If Independency proceeds to the entire isolation of every distinct and separate interest from all others; if each society, and every individual, insists upon the exercise of their own liberties, unaffected by all connexional relationships; if, at the same time, the Voluntary Principle is carried to the extent of all churches and congregations, of all sizes and in every place, each for itself, finding within itself the means of its own support,—men may say what they please about Divine ideas, or primitive models, or any thing else, but the fact is, that while on such a system you might have perfect liberty, congregational independence, separation from the State, freedom from the "supremacy," and so on, you could not have compactness or power as a body, strength from union, defence from scandals, nor ability to provide for the spiritual wants of small and poor patches of population. Independency may doubtless be carried so far as that Independents shall not be, properly speaking, a body; the churches shall not be members of a body—or, if members, only like so many scattered and separate legs and arms. Then, again, if you seek to secure oneness, by centralization, by jurisdiction, and oversight, or anything that produces something like a physical unity, that can be controlled, moved, checked, impelled, because entirely subject to some regal or pervading force,—while you may gain something by this in missionary ability to sustain teachers for an entire people, in small hamlets as well as towns and cities, you not only lose much (perhaps all) of both congregational and individual liberty, but you may become so formidable as a confederacy—such an *imperium in imperio*—as to disturb the movements of the body politic; to be so capable, in fact, of mischief, at any moment, that it may be for the safety of society for the State to make terms with you, or to bring you to terms; and those, too, of no doubtful or ordinary stringency. Then, again, if such compromise or subjugation be effected, other or more complicated evils may result: the thing may take such a shape as to leave congregations in the unsocial isolation of the first system, while suffering under the ecclesiastical tyranny of the second, but deprived of the advantages belonging to either—the Church becoming to the State a suspicious auxiliary; the State proving to the Church a questionable friend. All these things are standing manifested before us at the present moment, in some one or other of their results or half results; we see one in ourselves, in the scandal produced by some cases of flagrant immorality, where we have not the power to impose silence; we see another in the opposite ecclesiastical extreme; where the insolence of the Pontiff has created and dignified an Archbishop of Westminster;—a thing which I conceive, with the notions of what such an office implies, which are common to Lambeth, St. James's, and the Vatican, is something of the nature of a political offence;—and we see the third in what I have been referring to—the goodness and worthiness of many of the clergy under the iron hand or hoof of the State; their "gnawing their tongues for pain;" calling to *us* (I have myself heard them) to relent, and help them to achieve their liberty; and their calling on one another to observe well how the royal supremacy has come to show itself as "the very spirit of Antichrist;" how, "in an evil hour, the Church committed to the State the guardianship of her own chartered rights and liberties;" how they must alter this, or be prepared "to resign the position of being the Church established by law;" how they must be "ready even to lay down their lives," so that one step might thereby be gained towards blotting out the sin, "and effectually preventing the recurrence of so perilous an experiment;" how "the existing relations between Church and State cannot continue consistently with the claim of the Church to be a Church at all;" how they must be ready, if need be, "to submit to the loss of all their endowments;" how the Church "must stand ready to make choice between obedience to the powers of this world, and obedience to the Lord who bought her;" and, in fine, that she must be prepared "to go forth to do her own work—not as before, for so many centuries here in England, with kings for her nursing-fathers, and queens for her nursing-mothers, but walking alone with Him who is with his Church always, even unto the end, and he who hath said by his Spirit, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'" If, as is said by those who ought to know, the Dissenting agitation helped, in however small a degree, to bring about this acknowledgment of old errors, and this perception and profession of new truths, it is something to be thankful for, in spite of the evils that remain among ourselves, or of those with which our lessons may have become associated in those that have learned them. We must just be more intent on our own improvement, and we must not take the blame of others' ignorance or folly—though it may be that these may necessitate new action. A particular Christian denomination has to deliver its own specific testimony to its characteristic principles. If, by the deliverance of this testimony, it should so happen that reviews, and investigations, and researches, are promoted, which lead others to acknowledge some of the principles, but with an addition or a difference which amounts to a perversion, it is not to charge itself with that perversion. Another duty then comes forward, not only for it, but for all who may see that the source of the perversion is the retention or the revival of errors, the seeds of which were in something else—that something else, consequently, is to be opposed. Hence, in the present posture of affairs, with what has been done, and what has issued, I think it is a great and pressing duty now to "contend for the faith once delivered to the saints;" to protest against those errors and superstitions which are so poisonous to the inward life and health of Christians; even as we protested against the royal touch, which, in relation to the Church, it has come to be acknowledged, may communicate many evils, but can cure none. It is better that things should have come to their present pass, and that we should all be brought to see the seriousness of that battle for essential, scriptural truth, which will always have to be fought, over and over again, so long as Antichrist lasts, or any portion of his spirit, or any of his perversions, are retained by professedly purer communities. I would remind you, therefore, brethren, and myself also, of the necessity there is, at the present moment, for a revived attention among us to Protestant truth, evangelical godliness, earnest holy living and preaching; and I would conclude this address to you by cordially adopting for ourselves the wish of a high dignitary of the Establishment, only a few days ago expressed to myself in a private letter "that the present conjunction in Church matters may lead, at last, to a better appreciation in the Church of Christ's religion, *as almost anew imparted to man at the Reformation.*"

Mr. Binney's able and pertinent address was listened to with the profoundest attention.

On the motion of Mr. Adkins, seconded by Mr. Elliott, it was agreed that address should be printed.

The Rev. T. James read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Morison, regretting his inability, through indisposition, to attend. The Doctor said, he had been precluded from all public engagements for the space of ten weeks, arising from a severe attack in the vascular and nervous system; in fact, he had only preached three times in three months.

The Rev. S. Curwen, of Reading, moved an address of condolence to the Rev. Dr. Morison, and the Rev. Algernon Wells, which was seconded by Mr. Prust, and cordially adopted.

THE MAGAZINES.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that this question, upon the resolution of Mr. Reed, of Norwich, was decided unanimously last May, and the Committee of the Union were instructed to report at the autumnal meeting upon a plan for separating the magazines from the Union, and placing them in the hands of a distinct body of trustees.

This discussion, therefore, excited great interest, occupying the entire morning sitting, and may perhaps be considered as the most important portion of the business proceedings of the meeting.

The Rev. T. James read the following

Report of the General Committee on the Transfer of the Magazines, finally agreed to at its Meeting, 17th September, 1850.

The Sub-Committee, having carefully examined the various minutes, and other documents connected with the establishment of the *Christian Witness* and *Penny Magazine* (these publications being the property of the Congregational Union, and under its exclusive control), recommend the following arrangement for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution of the Union in May, 1850:—

1. That all property connected with the magazines be invested in forty-eight trustees, consisting of twenty-four Congregational ministers, and twenty-four laymen, being, and continuing to be, members of Congregational churches, selected from town and country; all such trustees professing to approve of the "Declaration of Faith and Order," published by the Congregational Union.

2. That the present funded property of the magazines, with all future additions, be invested in the names of four trustees, who shall be chosen by the general body of trustees from their own number.

3. That the body of trustees shall also elect annually, from their own number, an Executive Committee, whose business it shall be to regulate all matters relating to editorship and publication, to make all contracts for paper, printing, advertisements, insurance, and other arrangements necessary for carrying on the work, and to present an annual report to the trustees.

4. That the trustees shall hold a general meeting in London, in the month of May, to distribute the profits of the magazines in strict accordance with the objects contemplated by the regulations adopted by the Congregational Union at its sixth autumnal meeting held at Norwich, in October 1844, and its eighteenth annual assembly, held in London in May 1848, to elect the Executive Committee for the year ensuing, and to transact such other business, connected with the funds of the magazines, as may require attention. They shall also report to the annual assembly of the Congregational Union, both their yearly proceedings and existing vacancies in the trusteeship—which vacancies shall be filled up by the vote of the Union, unless the Assembly shall determine otherwise.

5. That, in this transference of property originated by the Union, it is regarded as a desirable arrangement that the "Chronicle of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, of the Board for General Education, and of the three societies for British Missions in connexion with the Union," be continued in the *Christian Witness*, as heretofore.

6. That the following gentlemen be recommended as the trustees of the magazine and funds.

The proposed names being read,

Mr. James Spicer, of London, moved that the foregoing Report be received for consideration.

Mr. Henry Rutt, of Clapton, seconded the resolution.

Upon this a discussion arose to which it is impossible for us to do justice. The impression that the Report was wisely framed and deserved adoption, appeared to be very general, and it was ultimately agreed to take up the six propositions *seriatim*. Considerable difficulty was experienced in reference to the wording of the record of the proceedings of last May, it appearing that, in the absence of Mr. Wells, some inaccuracy had occurred in inscribing the minutes, and the difficulty was increased by the absence of Mr. Andrew Reed (of Norwich), the mover of the original resolution, he having (as was stated by Mr. Fletcher, who read an extract from a letter then received), been suddenly attacked by severe illness the week prior to the meetings.

Mr. Davies, of York-road, moved the omission of the words "all such trustees professing to approve of the Declaration of Faith and Order published by the Congregational Union," in a vigorous and manly speech, which brought up in succession Messrs. Adkins, J. Curwen, Palmer, Elliott (Devizes), Gill, Legge, and Gunn. Ultimately, however, Mr. Davies withdrew his resolution, rather than divide the assembly.

Mr. Fletcher, of Christchurch, said he should be willing to discuss the points in detail if they had first settled the principle. He regretted that the Report had not been printed earlier, and put into their hands by means of the penny post. There were so many great principles involved, and the whole matter was attended with so many difficulties, that the time allowed them for the consideration of the document was wholly insufficient to do it proper justice. The point they had to consider was, "What was the difference between what the magazines had been and what they wanted them for the future to be?" The magazines were doubtless the property of the Union [hear, hear]. There had been some little misapprehension on this point, the editor having given them to understand they were his property, and that he would strike his pen through any part, even of the title, that seemed good to him.

A Voice: The committee struck it off.

Mr. Fletcher: The editor said he would do it, and it was done; and when Dr. Campbell said he would do anything, he generally tried to do it at least. Dr. Campbell had had half a year for attacking the "faction" [cries of "Order"]. He thought a slight reference allowable [hear, hear]. He was sure that he had no ill feeling towards Dr. Campbell [hear]—his only wish was to promote peace and unity [hear]. He wanted to know what was to be the future relation of the magazines to the Congregational Union [hear]. As their hold on both was fully recognised, of course, as they had power, it was their duty to call the editor to order when they considered he had acted improperly [loud cheers]. As an individual member of the Union, he had a perfect right to comment on Dr. Campbell's proceedings. If there was a difference between him and Dr. Campbell it could be reconciled. Put what they like, or omit what they might from the title-page, the property was theirs, and the responsibility devolved upon them. If they adopted the report with the forty-eight trustees, and continued to fill up the vacancies, they would still retain the responsibility. They could not relieve themselves of the responsibility without entirely disposing of the property. They had only this alternative. The editor spoke to them, and they had a right to speak to him—and to speak as gently to him as he did to them [laughter]. He considered there ought to be a yielding on both sides; age and position should not be allowed to weigh in the matter, but reason—not the size of a man's church, but the reasonableness of a man's remarks. He thought if they took a candid position on the question, all might go on in harmony as before. As to getting rid of the magazines, he confessed that last May he saw no other way of escape than to get rid of them. He had been spoken of as having then entered into a conspiracy; the fact was, the thing, as far as he was concerned, was done very suddenly. Dr. Campbell said they did not give a word of warning of what was going to be done. But the truth was, they did not know themselves what they were going to do, or that they were personally to do anything; and their object was to subserve the best interests of the Congregational denomination. If they got rid of the magazines he believed the sale would go down. The power possessed by the editor was the power of the Union to a great extent, and hence the large circulation; he spoke to the churches, therefore, in such a manner as, were he a mere private individual, must be termed not simply presumption, but impudence. But such being his position, he held himself not liable to any such charge [hear]. He believed that Dr. Campbell, notwithstanding all his power—and he was as willing to concede his power and good desires as any one—still he thought that his influence as an editor would be considerably diminished in the event of the magazines being separated from the Union. The matter resolved itself, therefore, into this—should they try Dr. Campbell while a longer, or cut off the magazines entirely? He spoke thus frankly, because he knew Dr. Campbell would hear him with candour. In Number VI. of the *Christian Witness* the editor laid down the following rules for his editorial guidance. He (Mr. Fletcher) thought them appropriate at the present juncture, and he might, therefore, be forgiven if he read them:—

Our "Prospectus" is our sole and only chart, from which nothing can induce us to deviate for a moment; and we can, therefore, permit no man in our pages, either to attack or to defend the Anti-state-church Association. As the *Christian Witness* was established to promote great objects, in which the Congregational churches of England and Wales are fully agreed, points of difference, whether at the instance of the "minority" or the "majority," are inadmissible. Our first duty is, to promote union, not division; we labour for the whole, not for a part. Our trust is sacred. The confidence reposed in us we shall never betray.

He maintained that if the editor had adhered rigidly to this self-imposed code, the present discussion would have been prevented, and the circulation of the periodicals considerably extended [hear]. And if Dr. Campbell would re-adopt them, and for the future abide by them, the profits would speedily be augmented. He thought there should now be a mutual coming together—[hear, hear]—and, in a kind and friendly way, to adjust their differences [hear, hear, and much cheering]. He would like much to hear the views of Dr. Campbell [hear]. He hoped there would be some discussion on the topics to which he had adverted—as he considered a resolution on the subject before such discussion would be premature [cheers].

Mr. Adkins called attention to the conclusion of the fifth paragraph of the Report, with regard to the insertion of the *Chronicle*. They would have to determine whether the right should be reserved to them of insisting on its insertion, whether the forty-eight were willing or not [hear, hear]. Very much patience had been displayed by their gigantic friend [laughter] — and he trusted all would go on pacifically [hear].

Mr. Stoughton said, in answer to a suggestion, that the last part of the fourth clause be omitted, that the effect would be to dissever the periodicals from the Union entirely.

Dr. Massie expressed his satisfaction with the remarks of Mr. Fletcher. He thought, however, the debate might be adjourned till the May meetings, and this seemed to be the general feeling of the meeting.

Mr. George Clarke, of London, entered at great length, and with much ability, into the general question, disapproving of the Report, and altogether deprecating the contemplated arrangements.

The Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, sympathized with many of the views of Mr. Fletcher, although he thought a great "change had come over the spirit of his dream" [laughter] since last May. If he had thought, in May, as he appeared to think then, much painful discussion might have been avoided. Alluding to an expression in Mr. Clarke's speech, he said he did not think the "48" could become "corrupt" or "oligarchical." Much had been said as to the denomination having been committed by the *Witness*. He did not think this had been done to so large an extent as was by some people supposed [hear]. He thought many persons confounded articles in the *British Banner* with the *Witness*. He did not conceive that Dr. Campbell had received a fair expression of opinion for the very candid and judicious manner in which, on the whole, the magazines had been conducted by him [hear, hear]. It was unfair and absurd to expect any man to conduct the periodicals of a community, which appeared to be composed of parts so heterogeneous, with universal satisfaction [hear, hear]. He looked on Dr. Campbell's editorship in the light of the "Declaration of Principles." He did not pin his faith to every individual point in that document, although he believed it to be a correct outline of that which should be received and taught amongst us. Alluding to some remarks which had been made respecting young ministers and students, he said he never heard from that platform, or from any of the aged men, or from any person in any place, any reflections on the junior brethren *because of their age*. He stood there, not to find fault with any one, but he stood there to thank Dr. Campbell for his great efforts on behalf of that which was right. He had had the misfortune to have himself fallen under the editorial lash [laughter]. He doubted if there were an individual in the entire assembly whom the Doctor had so effectually "shown up." But he (Mr. Smith) had the magnanimity to forgive him—[applause]—although he privately informed him of his view of the whole matter. One thing he had noticed—when the editor was lashing him (Mr. Smith) his young friends looked very calmly on; but directly it came to their turn they winced [laughter]. Mr. Smith concluded by deprecating the waste of time and bitterness of spirit to which these discussions gave rise, and intimated that he and many others would withdraw entirely from the Union if these differences were not speedily settled.

Mr. Kelly, of Liverpool, confessed that he felt somewhat sore about the treatment the Evangelical Alliance received at his hands; but the moment the committee put on the cover, "For the general contents the editor alone is responsible"—why, that settled the matter. The best thing, after all, that could be done was to go back to the old plan [hear, hear, and cheers]. It seemed to him that Mr. Fletcher's own ground brought them back, and he rejoiced to think they could do so with such entire unanimity [cheers].

Mr. Fletcher rose, protesting against going back in the manner recommended by Mr. Kelly, inasmuch as such a procedure would virtually stultify themselves in the eyes of the public. He did think the matter rested very largely with the editor, and whether he would be ready to conduct the magazines in the neutral way suggested. He did think it was possible for the magazines to be conducted in such a manner as to be void of offence. He mained that, if the editor's original plan had been adhered to—if the editor would now say that he would take it, and adhere to it—he would say, "I will give him the whole of my confidence" [great applause].

Mr. Swaine, in a forcible speech, contended that the only safe plan was to place the periodicals upon a new footing, that the merit of the work and not the charity of the thing should be the ground of the support that was claimed; nevertheless, he deprecated any proposition which should constitute the magazines a perpetual endowment, making laws by which posterity should be bound.

Dr. Campbell said: There are so many points on which a man might speak, that I feel at a prodigious loss what to say. I suppose I must, nevertheless, address myself to the chief subject in a few words. I think it is due to you, to the assembly, and to my friend Mr. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher I have called "my friend." His honoured father was my friend [hear, hear]. I loved the father, and I love the son; I have always thought much of him; yea, I thought much of him last May, even at the moment he was acting a part I deemed unfair and adverse; but I think a great deal more of him to-day—I think he has done himself, as a man, as a minister, and as a member of this fellowship, very great credit in the course he has pursued. I do not know that I should have spoken at all, had it not been for the strong and frank appeal he has made to me. I have, as you know, the power of abstinence on these occasions [laughter]. I hardly ever speak at meetings, whether at home or abroad; I have no taste for it; but I must make some response to Mr. Fletcher's manly appeal [hear]. I think the candour should not be all on one side. I must confess, therefore, Mr. Chairman and friends, that there is a good deal of truth in what Mr. Fletcher has said concerning the editorial code, cited from the wrapper of No. VI. of the *Christian Witness*. Were I required to give advice, or draw up rules, as to the best mode of proceeding with a denominational periodical, the result would be something very much to the same effect [hear]. If any man ask, Why, then, I did not walk by my own rules? I will be equally candid in saying, that I ought so to have walked [applause]. I have no hesitation whatever in saying so [loud cheers]. But, Sir, I was led by circumstances to deviate. I found what I considered a monster, in a certain ooze, from which I anticipated fearful perils to the church of God. My fears were aroused; I inquired whence it came; and, right or wrong, I traced its connexion with a certain association. For that [cries of "That's it, that's it!"]—for that I was smitten in return. No matter; *I transfixed the monster*. The deed was done, and Mr. Fletcher materially aided me in doing it, for he supplied one of the spears with which I pierced the hide of the foe. I was at that time greatly and constantly excited by my many labours, and a large mass of correspondence; and it may be that, under such circumstances, I was a little unguarded in attacking my friends of the said association. It was a breach of the rules I had laid down for my own guidance. The act was far from pleasant. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Reed, from their youth up, were both pet lads of mine [hear, hear, hear]. I had the utmost regard for them both. Andrew Reed I considered a young man of great promise and a noble mind [hear, hear]. Well, they both came hot from the Anti-state-church Conference to the Union, and met in a pew together. One said, "I mean to hurl a dart at the editor" [laughter];—the other replied, "I'll join you" ["hear," and a laugh]. This is precisely how the thing came about. It had certainly been better not to have touched the matter in the *Witness*, since my readers were divided about it. I thus aggrieved the young men [applause]. Well, then, I will now tell you what I think of the matter. In this body of "forty-eight trustees" I have unbounded confidence [hear]. I think they are men who constitute, to a large extent, the ornaments of our body; and in their hands I should feel myself perfectly safe. I could work with them editorially with the utmost comfort. With the bulk of those resident in London I have long worked already, without a jar or one misunderstanding. Personally, in some respects, I should be a most decided gainer by the change, if I am to be bated annually—though I become familiar with it. It has become a matter of course almost. I can stand it perfectly well [laughter]—yet I don't like it [hear, hear]. On personal grounds I am indifferent; but I deprecate it for the sake of the general cause. I came down with a heart full of solicitude for the cause of God, and had much to say about the necessity of its revival; and I could, therefore, have wished there had been nothing to consume the time or distract the attention. On personal grounds, the proposed arrangement is admirable; it would be to me every way acceptable. Mr. Clarke was quite right in saying I "had not considered the matter" as I ought to have done. I did not; I rather considered the case of subsequent editors; but I have no hesitation—especially after what my friend Mr. Fletcher has provoked me to say about the "property"—in submitting that I stand in a very different relation to the magazines from that which will belong to my successor. Mr. Clarke's solid remarks come short of the whole truth. The report made at the outset at Liverpool, to the effect that three or four hundred pounds must be raised, in order to provide an editor, at once damped all expectations of a magazine. On such a condition, as you were deeply in debt at the time, a magazine could never have existed. Application was made to me; I was pressed to embark in the work; but not a word on the subject of compensation, although it involved a certain and a serious sacrifice, as in the course of two or three previous years my pen had realized a sum of nearly £500; but, after the magazines began, I never wrote another line of book-work. To relieve the Committee from all anxiety, I made a definite communication; I wished it to be understood that if the experiment failed, I would not accept a farthing for it [applause]. I would give it as a contribution to the cause of God. But

this is not all; the *Christian Witness* in some degree originated with you; but the *Penny Magazine* originated in me exclusively. Correspondence with ministers, and an extended survey of the churches, led me to conclude that a cheap *Penny Magazine* was necessary. I went to Manchester; you will not forget that I had literally to force it upon the Union. I had to fight for it as I never fought for anything in my life; my friend Mr. Kelly, even he was so opposed that he was going to speak, but he could not get his head in [laughter]. Another noble man, Dr. Halley, led the onset against me. Others said, "If Dr. Campbell likes to have a *Penny Magazine* of his own, let him." They had an idea that I was a great democrat; and that I would fire the churches [laughter]. But my democracy is all conservative [laughter, and cries of "Oh! oh!"] I said, "Gentlemen, take your choice; I am satisfied it ought to be. If you will accept it, it shall go on; if not, it shall go on! I am more necessary to you in this matter, than you are to me. I have power to establish it, and I will do it." You, sir (Mr. Binney), said on that occasion, going down stairs, "Well, now, we have got our master at last" [great laughter]. You have told me since, that, at the same time, you said, "I did admire your sublime impudence! [laughter.] But you so completely carried with you my head and heart, that I held up my hand for you." This is the history of the *Penny Magazine*. The very first year of that publication realized a clear profit of between five and six hundred pounds; and the total up to this time, between two and three thousand pounds. Now I might have had every sixpence of that in the funds. [oh, oh!] I submit, therefore, on these grounds, I am entitled to some consideration with regard to the magazines; and if I had ever claimed to have some voice with reference to what was to be done with this property, it would not have been presumption [hear]. I owed you much, of course: but the thing arose with me. I believe you would have done as much for it had it been my own property. But one thing more. In the event of the "48" project being carried, I shall ask a seat in the Executive. Now, let me be just. They put me upon it. I said "No," in my folly. Mr. Clarke said "Right." Second thoughts, however, have taught me that I should not have opposed this. If these gentlemen live as long as I live, I have nothing to fear; but men may arise among them who "know not Joseph" [laughter]—and then, perhaps, it will not fare quite so well with him [renewed laughter]. Considering my anxious, ceaseless toil to serve the cause of God and you, it is no wonder if I wrote some sharp things after the meeting of last May—I suppressed much. I thought my treatment was not kind. A young man, whose name I had never heard in connexion with the Union—at whose meetings he had never been present—that man had the hardihood to come to the Secretary some days before, paid his paltry 5s. for qualification, and announced, at the same time, that it was that he might be able to move the dismissal of the editor [hear]. Now, gentlemen, you are men—you have English hearts—I must have the thing modified. I ask no advance with regard to privilege; I don't wish to advance a hair's-breadth towards mere prerogative; but I am unwilling to go back [hear, hear]. Let the new body be as the Union to me, and I will be to them as to the Union in epitome. Such is the one view of the subject. The other on which my friend has challenged me is this—that I should give some sort of statement, frank and candid, by which I will ever stand. I see difficulties—great difficulties—in the way of change [hear, hear], I see, moreover, considerable peril to the magazines—to their moral weight, which is ten thousand times more important than circulation and profit. Perhaps an editor best knows the extent, the effect, and the influence, of his labours. This matter has been most strikingly impressed on my mind. Of course there is a converse to this, and I see in it a further reason for great temperance and forbearance on the part of the editor, that he should labour to hit the general average of opinion. Had the attack which aggrieved Messrs. Reed and Fletcher been still to make, I should have abstained—and all the more that I have got other means of waging such warfare. But let me not be misunderstood: in the *Witness* there was but a single article. It was in the *Banner* that the offence was given; but I have no disposition to return to that now. The matter, then, is entirely in the hand of the Assembly. I am prepared to go with the "48," or equally prepared to try again on the old plan—[cheers]—on the old plan, with the benefit of all the experience I have had in these matters. I am now getting somewhat advanced in the service of the cause; and if the brethren think it well to let the matter stand over for another year, I have no objections; if they like to settle it at once I have no objections to that. I think, however, it will be advantageous to go on as we are [hear]. As a man gets nearer to eternity his experience teaches how unsatisfactory are all earthly things, and the imperative duty of taking first that which is most important. I am somewhat abated in my views—I don't say I retrograde, as the magazines show—I am somewhat abated in the importance which I attach to polity, ordinances, and everything of the kind. I see more and more that the one great thing is, to turn men to God. I can only say, if you can better provide for the magazines, I will at once, with my whole heart, surrender my function. Let the cause of God live. I am well convinced that if I cannot meet the views of the body, it would be better the magazines should remain with the body, if they can find a man that will please all, and the present editor should walk out. I think they are of great service to you—you of great service to them—and, upon the whole, they might be conducted in such a manner as reasonable men would not find fault with, and had it not been for this explosion concerning a certain Association, there would have been no fault found last May. I think the magazines had better remain with you, and you with them [hear, hear]. I leave the matter entirely in your hands [great applause].

Mr. Gunn, of Warminster, moved, and Mr. Mann, of Trowbridge, seconded, a resolution to the effect that the magazines remain as they are.

Mr. Fletcher then said, he thought that they could not have had a more generous, full, and manly statement than Dr. Campbell's [hear, hear]. He tendered him his personal thanks; and he thought that they must not go on just as if there had been no such statement—[hear, hear]—because the matter of dispute had confessedly been between the editor and the Union. The editor had now removed it, and, as far as he could tell, answering for the absent, both he and Mr. Reed, and those who had taken their view would now feel that, after the statement they had just heard, the chief difficulty would be removed. He concluded by proposing the words—"After the statement which has been made by Dr. Campbell, it is the opinion of this meeting, that, on the ground of that statement," be prefixed to the resolution. A suggestion was made from the platform, *sotto voce*, that the words "after the statement," &c., seemed to reflect on Dr. Campbell, but it passed unheeded, and Mr. Samuel Morley said, that, notwithstanding all that had been advanced, he still thought that it would be better that the magazines should be entirely separated from the Union, and urged that the resolution should be adopted.

The Rev. T. Davies, of Lambeth, and several other gentlemen, supported with much energy this view of the case, but the vote being pressed, and taken somewhat unawares, to the complete astonishment of those present, the meeting terminated by a majority adopting Mr. Fletcher's unexpected resolution. The result appeared to give much dissatisfaction to a large body of the ministers and laymen there assembled, and the general feeling appeared to be entertained that it was a decision of a temporary character, and that the subject must be again revived for serious discussion.

BRITISH MISSONS.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Above Bar Chapel, in support of British Missions. Dr. Beddome, of Romsey, was in the chair, and on and around the platform were a large assemblage of the ministers who were in attendance at the sittings of the Union. After a brief address from the chairman, the Rev. Thomas James (Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society) read a paper on British Missions, giving a statement of their present condition, from which we make the following extracts:—

Home Missionary Society. — There are employed by the society, or partially visited by its friends, 116 agents or missionaries, or nearly 100 lay preachers, who count 1,652 Sunday-school teachers as their weekly coadjutors, and whose ministrations are attended by more than 41,000 hearers, and about 12,700 Sunday-school scholars. Their chapels, or preaching rooms, number nearly 450, scattered amidst 440 towns, villages, and hamlets. The income of the society for the year was £6,157 4s. 4d., and its expenditure £6.389 4s. 5d., being an excess of disbursements over its receipts of £242 0s. 1d. It is important to observe that these figures do not convey a full account of the efforts made by our churches for the evangelization of the unenlightened portions of our country. County Associations and individual churches are, in numerous instances, zealously engaged in efforts of a kindred nature. It has been estimated that "besides the support of a resident ministry, and missions in foreign lands, the isolated expenditure of English Independent Churches will probably exceed four times the revenue of the Home Missionary Society." But were these efforts ever so greatly multiplied, there would still be found extensive districts, it may be whole counties, which could be supplied with the means of spiritual instruction only by some central institution sustained by the wealthy and influential churches in more favoured districts.

Irish Evangelical Society. — The number of agents employed by the Irish Evangelical Society for the year was fifty; of these twenty-four were pastors, or missionaries, and twenty-six scripture readers, or evangelists. The income for the year was £2,753 6s. 1d., whilst its expenditure was £3,351 0s. 10d., being an excess over its receipts of £597 14s. 9d. This deficiency credited to the debit balance of the preceding year makes a total of £1,316 10s. 2d. This serious state of the society's affairs was the result, not of any neglect of the committee, but partly of the diminution of the amount of contributions from Ireland, occasioned by the famine and its concomitants, and chiefly of the adoption by the committee of the stations and agencies formerly in connexion with the Congregational Union of Ireland. It will, however, be gratifying to this meeting to be informed that no less a sum than £1,300 has been contributed by a few generous individuals to liquidate this debt. It is also right to state that arrangements have already been adopted by which the expenditure of the society, it is expected, will be reduced to the average amount of its income. Though by these arrangements the number of agents is for the present reduced, it is hoped that the efficiency of the society will be ultimately promoted, and that a brighter day may yet be anticipated for our sister country.

Colonial Missionary Society. — This institution, though only in the fifteenth year of its existence, has been the instrument of effecting as great an amount of good as any missionary institution of a similar extent. The number of its agents and its separate stations is 37, who labour in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Canadas, New South Wales, the Australias, and Van Dieman's Land. The amount of its income for the year was £2,771 16s. 2d., and of its expenditure £2,677 14s. 5d., leaving a credit balance of £94 1s. 9d. This favourable state of finance is owing to the amount of legacies received during the year, which was larger than usual. The growing importance of this society will appear from the number of emigrants which annually leave our shores. During the year 1849, nearly 300,000 persons left their native country to find a shelter and a home amidst the forests of Canada, or on the plains of Australia. Before the present year closes, it is estimated that a still larger number will follow them. . . . . Were the income of the society increased ten-fold, ample opportunities present themselves for a wise and most advantageous expenditure of such augmented funds.

The Rev. T. Adkins then addressed the meeting on Home Missions.

The Rev. R. Fletcher followed with a speech on Irish Missions, in the course of which he took occasion to relate some of his experience during a recent tour in the sister island:—

In a rapid tour of three weeks, they had not much time to go into details, but they did go into some of the wretched huts in the west of Ireland, which were not fit for animals to live in, and they were truly horrified at what they saw, exceeding anything which they had ever heard of the huts of the Hottentots or the savages of the desert. They also occasionally went into the large churches and cathedrals, and saw there a deeper and more infatuated class of worshippers than he had witnessed three years ago in France, Italy, and Germany; there seemed a more deep earnestness, and less carelessness, amongst the Irish worshippers. In almost every town the most conspicuous building was the workhouse, three or four of which they visited, and minutely examined into the state of the people. He was glad to say that, from the general accounts, the numbers of inmates appeared to be falling off, as compared with the time of the famine two years ago, and the cholera last year. In New Ross workhouse, out of 6,000 inmates, the number of Protestants did not exceed eleven. So that they found that Protestantism had not touched the great mass of the people in the South. He could not speak of the North. The rev. gentleman then briefly referred to the progress of the Irish Evangelical Society, and the great good it had accomplished; and made an energetic appeal to the Congregationalists of England for support. The society was about starting on a new career; it was commencing the second period of its history. It would be wise to give up the small weak stations, which were effecting no good, and fix on the great centres of population, such as Cork, Waterford, Londonderry, &c.

The Rev. G. Smith of Poplar, followed on behalf of the *Colonies;* taking occasion to indulge his propensity to quote scraps of verse, such as "England with all thy faults," and "Britannia needs no bulwarks"—quotations more remarkable for their hacknied character than for their suitableness to the occasion.

The Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch, in a few introductory observations on the importance of British Missions, then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting avows its abiding conviction that the churches of Christ are solemnly bound not only to maintain an efficient Ministry among themselves, but also to exercise the expansive benevolence of the Gospel in diffusing the knowledge of Divine truth as revealed in Holy Scripture among the ignorant and destitute portion of their fellow-men;—that the churches of Great Britain are especially called at this time to consider the condition of their fellow-subjects, as exposed in England to the Romanizing encroachments of a Puseyite clergy; in Ireland to the vigorous and domineering assumptions of a Papal hierarchy, and other forms of error; and in the Colonies to the influence of all these elements combined, with the disadvantages of new Settlements, and removal from the sanctions and privileges of religious association. That, therefore, this meeting would renew its urgent appeal to pastors and churches, to use such means as will efficiently augment the pecuniary resources of the British Mission Societies; and to promote, as far as they may be able, the simultaneous collections of the approaching season, which during the last ten years have been so productive and economical a means of renewed co-operation.

The Rev. G. Harris, of Ringwood, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. T. James moved, and the Rev. Dr. Massie seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

THE REV. L. BRIDELLE.

On Wednesday, after the usual devotional services, Mr. Binney delivered the paragraphs which he had reserved from the address of the previous day, touching on ecclesiastical architecture, collegiate instruction, and matters appertaining to devotion; after which,

The Rev. M. Louis Bridelle, pasteur of Taitbout Chapel, Paris, who had been formally introduced at an earlier stage of the proceedings, came forward, and was received with great cordiality. After regretting the absence of his friend M. Monod, and apologizing for his imperfect knowledge of our language, he said:—

With regard to the Union which he represented, it could not be said to be, in a strictly literal sense, Congregational; but they had three points in common with their English brethren; viz., 1. Purity of doctrine (that is your first principle, it is also ours). 2. The Voluntary principle; no connexion between Church and State: and, 3. The perfect liberty of each several church to manage its own affairs. They had, in common with the Union, these three great principles; but some of the ministers had Presbyterian leanings—those who had seceded from the National Church; these were at liberty to do as they pleased in their respective churches; it was for this reason that they did not assume the designation of Congregationalists. They could not love them as they desired to be loved, if they did not know what they really were. They were a feeble sister church. Their Union was formed last year, and comprised fourteen churches; even some of these were very feeble; but they did not fear; they had the truth of God on their side. Some of these churches were "Independent" churches before the Union; others are the result of secessions from the National Church, on account of the laxity of her discipline. In the year 1848, the National Church held a convocation or synod, in Paris—the first since the times of persecution—at which some ministers proposed that they should issue a "Declaration of Faith," and vindicate the orthodoxy of the community; but they could not do this, inasmuch as some of the ministers were Unitarians, and others held views equally objectionable. MM. Monod and

Gasparin, therefore, seceded. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not wish to speak disrespectfully of his brethren of the Established Church, although he thought they were in the wrong; he did not wish the Union to have a bad impression of them. They met in Paris during the year 1849 to draw up a constitution, which should be a bond to unite their scattered churches, which had been satisfactorily accomplished, and they had hitherto worked unanimously. The first thing to be decided was, of course, a confession of faith. The old ones would not do; they did not want a new faith, but simply that it should be expressed in the language of the nineteenth century. Augustine, for instance, had a confession of faith, but it is not exactly conformed to our ideas. Calvin, too, expressed himself in his own words; may not they do the same? Could they not do so and preserve the great truths? God the Father, Son, and Spirit, our creator, helper, and hope—that God we adore; but they express our faith according to their own actual knowledge. Moreover, to become connected with their Union, it was necessary to profess the faith, to have discipline not to admit everybody to the Lord's Supper, as in national churches; the churches must also be supported wholly on the Voluntary principle. On this they stood firm [applause]. Their Synod was stronger than this Union. They were stronger, he repeated; for if they only had fourteen churches in it, that was their whole body, while they, to their shame, had some 2,000 churches, and only some 400 of them in the Union. The stronger churches assisted eight which were but feeble. The Synod received yearly reports from every church—a most interesting department of its functions. It had a fund for general purposes, not to pay ministers. Fourteen churches would hardly warrant a theological school, of course; but they supported two candidates for the ministry, and two preparing for schoolmasters. Their Synod had the power to discharge a church erring in doctrine or in morality. Although so small, they looked on themselves as part of the great family, and therefore it was part of the Synod's duty to cultivate fraternal relations with the Church of Christ throughout the world. They had a commission to transact business in the interim. This assembled first at Paris; but had since been removed to a village near Bordeaux St. Faure. It was a small place, but rich in historical associations. They had received brethren from Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, at the last Synod held there, and they hoped the Union would send a deputation to the next [cheers]. The brethren were delighted to see them—so much so, that they laughed with delight. The speaker then gave the following thrilling narrative:—When we were holding meetings in this place, which is strongly Catholic and extremely benighted—I am sorry for my beloved France that it should be true!—a mob gathered round our place of meeting; at nine o'clock they became outrageous, entered the place, removed the bibles which we had secreted under the table, and burned them in the open market-place [great sensation] like so many savages. This was a great affliction to us. But God was in that fire, as he was in the "burning bush." On the morning of the following day, one of the brethren went to gaze on the melancholy spectacle; he wept at the sight of the ashes; he saw a small piece which was fringed around with black, but containing some passages. He took it up, and brought it to our dear President, who read it to us. The passages were these—on one side were the following words:—"When ye do well and suffer for it, and take it patiently, this is acceptable with God, &c., for thereunto were ye called, because Christ also suffered." On the other side these words were legible, "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the Word of God, which liveth for ever and for ever." Yes! my dear friends, "for ever and for ever," even among the ashes! Let us hope, then; our beginning is small, but our principles shall widen and deepen, and spread and last for ever. [The speaker sat down amidst the protracted greetings of the assembly.]

The Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool, then rose and moved a resolution of sympathy with M. Bridelle and his community. He said: We have a duty to discharge with regard to the Evangelical Churches of France. Let us not forget that a large amount of French money comes over here to Catholicise us; and I think it is but fraternal towards them to do something to disseminate principles which we love and believe to be true among the people of France; for I believe they are far better prepared to receive Protestantism than my fellow-countrymen are to receive Catholicism. We should look at the question fairly and candidly, and ere long be prepared to act with becoming cordiality; and, France once evangelized, the speedy destruction of Popery in Europe is sure [applause].

Dr. Campbell, in seconding the resolution, said: Lamartine, after twenty years, has just visited our native land. What was his first act on returning? Not to libel England, to foment a spirit of national animosity—it was to give full expression to the wonders and excellences, the virtue and happiness, he had so lately witnessed. That great adept in the science of human nature, moreover, knows what makes England great. He knows that it is not her constitution, although that is excellent; all things considered, it is the best in Europe. The strength of England's society is in its virtue; its virtue has sprung from its Bibles, and is sustained by the institutions of religion. This is what constitutes England strong, great, and happy—the wonder and envy of the world. England's pulpit and England's Sunday school: these are her bulwarks. I hope our interesting visitor will treasure what has been said to him on the subject of cultivating Sabbath-school instruction. He may have some idea of the estimate in which it is held by Britons, when I tell him that we have some hundreds of thousands of teachers, and several millions of children under spiritual culture. Let the concern of your little French sisterhood be to send forth simple, single-minded, godly men, notwithstanding defects in culture. I would give here as a motto the words of Wesley, "*Fire low.*" By firing low they will rake the nation, and save the millions.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education was then brought on by the Rev. Josiah Viney reading a paper comprising a luminous view of the general question, setting forth past proceedings, the present state, and the future prospects, of the Congregational Board of Education.

S. Morley, Esq., the Treasurer, made some general statements, closing with the intimation of the likelihood of a junction between the Congregational Board and the Voluntary School Association, in the event of which the new creation would act apart from the Union.

This result did not seem to meet the general views of the assembly. The Rev. J. W. Richardson, of London, expressed his surprise and regret at the proposal, and hoped the matter would be looked at with the utmost care before such a consummation. It was agreed that the matter should be resumed after dinner, the time not then admitting of further discussion.

The assembly then adjourned for a few minutes, prior to the public reading of the essay on Dr. Watts, which we notice below. After dinner the subject of education was resumed, when a resolution was carried, that it be an instruction to the Committee of the Congregational Union to confer with the Committee of the Board on the subject of the intended junction with the Voluntary School Association; and to endeavour, if practicable, to prevent any such coalition until the next meeting of the Union in the month of May.

ESSAY ON DR. ISAAC WATTS.

At half-past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the doors of the Above-Bar Chapel were thrown open to the public, when an essay was read by Josiah Conder, Esq. (editor of the *Patriot* newspaper), commemorative of Dr. Isaac Watts as a poet, nonconformist, and divine. Southampton being the birth-place of that celebrated man, much interest was excited, and large numbers of persons attended to hear the paper read. The essay was a most elaborate and interesting production, occupying nearly two hours in being read; and even then Mr. Conder omitted much of the matter which he had prepared. It will be seen that it is to be printed. The essay commenced with an extended history of the progress of psalmody in the early Christian Church, and brought down to the time when Dr. Watts perfected such a vast and important change in this portion of the devotional services. Then followed some interesting particulars of the birth, parentage, and family of the sacred poet; after which the essayist enlarged on his distinctive merits—first, as a writer of sacred songs; secondly, as a metrical translator of the Psalter; and thirdly, as one who combined, in no ordinary degree, the characters of poet and philosopher, of sage and saint—one to whom they, as Nonconformists, were more especially under imperishable obligations for the happy influences, theological and spiritual, of his sacred poetry in their churches for more than a century.

The Rev. Mr. Adkins rose, and gave an interesting history of Nonconformity in Southampton, tracing it from the first day up to the present time, exhibiting at the close some curious relics of the great poet of Nonconformity. Among other things, was set forth an exquisitely-finished picture of Dr. Watts in his early youth. His study gown, of brown figured damask, and in an excellent state of preservation, was next produced; then his father's family Bible, and the first editions of some of his poetical works. Mr. Adkins concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect, that Mr. Conder should be requested to give up his manuscript to the Committee of the Union, with a view to its being printed amongst the documents of the session, which was seconded by

The Rev. John Stoughton, who, in a few words, expressed his admiration of the production.

The resolution was altered, requesting Mr. Conder to have the essay printed in their proceedings, and also as a separate volume, when it was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Conder briefly responded to the vote, and said he would place the manuscript in the hands of the committee, for them to act on their own judgment in the matter [applause].

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A public meeting in aid of the objects of this Board was held on Wednesday evening, in Albion Chapel, and was very numerously attended.

William Tice, Esq., of Sopley Park, occupied the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, paid a high compliment to the anxious attention, experience, and wisdom of the gentlemen who formed the Congregational Board, the object of which was to give a right direction to the public mind on the subject of education. The Congregational Board had already established Normal Schools, and had sent 70 or 80 teachers into different parts of the country in order for the establishment and carrying on of day schools. They had also been enabled to supply books to the schools at a cheap rate, but other objects which they had originally contemplated they had not been able to obtain. They would be obliged to sever themselves, as a Board, from the Congregational body, and form a larger basis, on which they could depend, unless there was more efficient co-operation guaranteed amongst themselves; and if there was any one object which would inspire them with energy to retain connexion with the Board, it was the fact of the recent purchase of Homerton College, the denominational possession of which they must give up if the Board was separated from them. They must also bear in mind that it was the only source from whence they could obtain rightly trained teachers, according to their own principles, who were not mixed up, like the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, with state movements and the Minutes of Council. He trusted that those who had borne the burden so cheerfully and nobly might be enlivened and encouraged, and that their efforts might be so received as would enlist in their behalf such a response and such a measure of energy as would secure the general good of the whole community. The operations of state education had clearly shown that the Government could do but little in the matter, and in proof of this fact he showed that where in England schools were built to accommodate half-a-million of scholars, only 250,000 attended, and in Wales only 12,000 scholars were in the schools, when there was room for 24,000. He remarked on the fact of pupil teachers being now apprenticed to the different Government schools—teachers who would, if the system were carried into effect, ere long require schools of which they might themselves be masters, and also on the importance of the children of Dissenters not being taught Church principles against their will; and concluded by stating that he thought the Government would take measures to establish parochial schools, and a national taxation for a general and systematic education of the people, and he believed that there was no means of preventing it but by the energetic opposition of a Board of Voluntaries, whom he stimulated to renewed exertion.

William Rutt, Esq., then read portions of a paper which had been printed and plentifully distributed in the meeting, from which we select the following extracts:—

At the close of the Session in July, ten female and eight male students completed their course of twelve months' study.

The following Reports of their examination will be the best evidence of their diligence and proficiency.

(Here follow the reports of several ministerial examiners, which speak in the highest terms of the proficiency of the system).

Of those who thus left the Institution, eight female and six male teachers are already engaged in schools, one of the young men remaining in the Institution to assist the Principal in various branches of learning. It is gratifying to know that of those who have been sent out in former years, most are successfully pursuing their work. * * * *

It would greatly serve the interests of the Board, were it possible to engage the sympathies and efforts of the County Associations in its behalf. Few methods could be adopted more efficient and inexpensive, or less open to reasonable objection.

Homerton College.—Since the Annual Meeting, promises of between £700 and £800 have been received towards the purchase and alteration of this building, making the total amount promised up to the present time, £4,443. The Committee appointed to superintend the alterations necessary to adapt the building to its new purpose, are making arrangements to enable them, if possible, to take possession of the premises by Christmas.

The Board augurs important results from the removal of the Normal Schools to this place, but as these results will greatly depend upon the extent to which the building shall be free from pecuniary liability, it would earnestly appeal to the liberality of those who have not yet contributed to aid in so important an object. It is intended that a deputation should visit some of the northern towns in this mission, and it is hoped that the valuable services of the Treasurer will be given to this work. In any case the Board feels assured an effort so interesting, and having such claims upon denominational generosity, will not fail of support.

The Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, moved the first resolution:—

That as popular education is one of the prominent objects of the present day, occupying the attention of all classes, whatever their religious creed, it therefore deeply concerns those whose principles are based upon the Word of God to take their full share of the work, and it becomes a special and prominent obligation to disseminate those principles amongst the rising generation, which, in proportion to the correctness of its religious and moral training, will be the joy of our church, and the strength of the nation.

The Rev. Mr. Gill, of Edinburgh, seconded, and the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Devizes, supported the motion; the latter speaker urging the necessity of providing our own population with spiritual instruction, as well as looking after the interests of those at the antipodes.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. J. Unwin, A.M., moved:—

That the practical working of the Congregational Board of Education, its endeavours to diffuse religious truth and solid information, to form the minds of the rising generation by well-trained and pious teachers, entitles it to the cordial support and co-operation, not only of the pastors and members of the churches, but of all friends of a voluntary, religious, and unsectarian education.

He contended that it was of the greatest importance that they should see to the education of the working classes at large. He explained the principles upon which their schools were conducted, and contended that the people could not be properly educated merely by being taught certain catechisms or formularies; that the character of the education should not be the ability simply to read and write, but the culture of the moral faculties and religious susceptibilities, in order that the character might be formed for usefulness in this world, and prepared for happiness in the world to come. He earnestly urged on the Church not to recede from the position which she had taken in reference to the education of the people, especially at a time when infidelity and superstition were making advances, but to endeavour, by means of education, to gain the affections of the working classes, which were now, to a great extent, alienated from their Evangelical Ministry.

The resolution having been seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, was carried unanimouly.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings of the meeting.

WORKS OF ROBINSON.

On Thursday the assembly began its meetings with the usual devotional service, conducted by the chairman. The secretaries and treasurers of the Union read their reports on finances, and also the Deferred Annuities Insurance Fund, to assist accredited Congregational pastors to make provision against old age. Mr. Ashton then read a paper recommending the publication of the collected works of Mr. Robinson, of Leyden, in some degree the father of the Congregationalism of both England and America. From his Church proceeded the Pilgrim Fathers, who, coming from Deff Haven, in the "Speedwell," touched at Southampton, and pro-

ceeded to America in the "Mayflower." Mr. KELL moved, and Mr. STOUGHTON seconded, a resolution for the republication of the whole of Robinson's works, while others thought a selection from them would be preferable. Some difficulty was also felt as to the Union undertaking the work, when, Dr. CAMPBELL having expressed his willingness to embark in the project himself, or along with Mr. Ashton, it was ultimately left in the hands of those gentlemen to be carried out.

A paper was then read on "British Missions," by Dr. MASSIE, which was relieved by an interesting speech from Mr. CORBIN, of Derby, and a resolution on the subject, moved by the Rev. John CORBIN, and seconded by the Rev. E. T. PRUST, and carried unanimously.

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE CHURCHES.

A paper was read by the Rev. R. ASHTON, bearing on the present condition of religion in the British churches, on which

The Rev. R. FLETCHER, of Manchester, moved a resolution. In the course of rather a lengthened address he adverted to the progress of chapel-building in Manchester:—

Ten or a dozen chapels had been erected in Manchester, in connexion with their body, during the past nineteen years, each of which had an excellent congregation—some of them very large and influential. The chapels were not gorgeous, but capacious and respectable, and free from debt to begin with [applause]. The one at Fleetwood and the other at Blackpool were built on this principle. Quite recently the church at Manchester had joined together to build another in the Oldham-road district, where there was a population as large as the whole town of Southampton. The chapel was opened the other day, at a cost of about £4,000, all of which has been raised, except about £400, which they expected to clear off at Christmas. All the churches united in this matter. When this was done, they intended to start another on the same principle. In fact, there were several gentlemen who were prepared with £150 or £200, to be engaged in this way, and, during the next six or seven years, if these men were spared, several excellent chapels would be given to the people free from debt [cheers]. There was a gentleman who told him the other day, that he would be one of five to subscribe to enable a people in the county to build a chapel, at a cost of £1,500 or £2,000, free from debt [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN: Have the gentlemen who built the chapels retained any interest in them, or do they hand them over to the people?

Mr. FLETCHER said: In the particular case to which I have just been referring, Oldham-road, the students of the College had been accustomed to supply it. They had got some friends to take a room for them, and worked it in their spare time, and it formed a little nucleus of a people, although they were too poor to do anything for the neighbourhood themselves. The chapel was put in trust for them. Those who had given the money at present retained possession of it, until the people had attained such a position that it could be safely put into their hands. The whole matter would be eventually handed over to them exactly as Mr. Wilson did.

Dr. CAMPBELL: Is any of the money paid back?

Mr. FLETCHER: Not a farthing [great applause].

The CHAIRMAN: Who selects the minister—the people, or those who contribute the money?

Mr. FLETCHER: The minister in this particular case was already preaching in the room, and it was understood that he should be the pastor of the chapel; but at present he is only engaged for half-a-year, till matters begin to develop themselves. All being well, it is intended, by and by, to form a church, and hand the building over to it. The others are built on the same principle [cheers].

Dr. CAMPBELL referred to the progress of chapel building in London. All things considered, the state of religion in the metropolis was highly encouraging as compared with what it was more than twenty-two years ago, when the Chairman and himself came to the city. As respected chapel building, he conceived that London was at present a model to all the empire [cheers]. He then referred to Professor Finney's labours at the Tabernacle, which he described as having been peculiarly successful.

For my own part, I believe numbers in the neighbourhood of the Tabernacle never moved before, have been brought by curiosity to see and hear the American stranger, and have heard to the salvation of their souls. His services were almost ceaseless, and the people never seemed to weary. Hardly ever did he preach less than an hour and a half, and, to all appearance, had he extended it, he would only have gratified his auditors, and, after these mighty Sabbattic labours, great numbers were ever found ready to add to the longest evening services another service half as long of a supplemental character, devoted to special addresses. Nor was the impulse evanescent. It continues up to the present time. Perhaps never did a larger number retire to the great adjacent room than last Sunday night, when, I presume, not less than a thousand souls withdrew from the Tabernacle to that building, after a service of two hours and ten minutes, conducted by that zealous and laborious evangelist, the Rev. E. Cornwall, and remained another hour for additional exhortation with prayer.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, adverted to the deteriorating and devastating influence upon many of the churches of the spirit of illicit commercial speculation, especially during the prevalence of the railway mania.

The Revs. Messrs. ELLIOTT and ADKINS also took part in the discussion; the whole terminating with a short devotional service.

After dinner, two resolutions were passed—one, a vote of thanks to the friends at Southampton, for their kind and bounteous hospitality; the other, acknowledging the services of the Chairman. The former was proposed by Mr. ASHTON, and seconded by Mr. JAMES; the other by Mr. S. MORLEY and Mr. FLETCHER, of Manchester.

THE ANNUAL SERMON.

At seven o'clock in the evening the Above-Bar Chapel was crowded to excess in every corner, to hear the annual sermon by the Rev. J. PARSONS, of York. The rev. gentleman selected as his text the 13th and 14th verses of the 1st chapter of Paul's 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians,—"For we write none other things unto you, than what ye read or acknowledge, and I trust ye shall acknowledge even to the end; as also ye have acknowledged us in part, that we are your rejoicing, even as ye also are ours, in the day of the Lord Jesus." From these words the rev. preacher delivered a very solemn and impressive discourse, remarking on the several duties of Christian ministers and their redeemed hearers on earth, and their reward hereafter, closing with a faithful appeal to the unconverted. The Rev. T. BINNEY offered up a valedictory prayer; and thus most appropriately brought the series of meetings and services to a close.

The Rev. Andrew Reed, of Norwich, who was prevented by illness from attending the meetings of the Union, in a letter to the *Patriot* of Monday, says:—

I have had read to me the report contained in your paper, and while I still hold my former opinion as to the desirableness of a complete separation between the Union and the magazines, for the sake of both, as well as the impropriety of making those magazines the vehicle of attacking principles and institutions respecting which Congregationalists are greatly divided; and while I doubt whether I could have agreed to the conclusion arrived at, yet I am perfectly willing to accept that conclusion in good faith; and, as a member of the Union, from this time to sustain the magazines, so far as I am able, in the belief that they will now be conducted on the principle of neutrality agreed to by the editor. I sincerely hope that the painful conflict which has transpired on this subject will not be in vain, but will produce such effects as that the harmony of the Union will never again be endangered by the violation of that neutrality.

CRIME AND ITS REMEDIES.—At the opening yesterday of the Borough Sessions, Birmingham, the learned and respected recorder, Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., delivered an address to the grand jury, which will probably excite considerable discussion. Arguing that in estimating the progress of crime, we must regard not merely the number of the offenders, but the intensity of their guilt,—he inferred that the country now witnesses an unusual "development of wickedness." Proceeding to the remedies which he had devised, not on an emergency, but from long observation and experience,—he said that he would propose an offensive position on the part of the administrators of justice. He would have reputed or suspected thieves arrested; when by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses a jury has been satisfied that there is good ground for believing, and that the witnesses do actually believe, that the accused party is addicted to robbery or theft so as to deserve the appellation of thief, the latter shall be called upon in defence "to prove himself in possession of means of subsistence, lawfully obtained, either from his property, his labour, or from the assistance of his friends." On the failure of such proof, "let him be adjudged a reputed thief, and put under high recognizances to be of good conduct for some limited period, or in default of responsible bail let him suffer imprisonment for the same term." This is the gist of the learned gentleman's proposition, but it was supported by arguments, and guarded with provisions, which our limited space compels us to omit.

ANOTHER CASE OF POISONING BY ARSENIC is reported as having taken place last week. The victim was an elderly lady, named Ann Jones, of a respectable family in the vicinity of Ponttryhedfeudigaed, in South Wales, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, is suspected of having administered the poison. It appears that in 1846 the old lady became the heir of her brother, who died in that year, and that amongst other property he left her £1,000 in cash. This sum she gave to her son, telling him to place it in the Aberystwith Bank for her. Instead of doing so, he made the deposit in his own name, and used a portion of the money for his own purposes. On discovering this, his mother commenced a suit for the recovery of her money, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict in favour of her claim. Immediately after the trial, the son left home, and went to the United States, without saying a word to his wife and family, who were then living with his mother. The old lady was not well treated by her daughter-in-law. She had complained to various parties that she could get no peace at home, and even affirmed that, on one occasion, her daughter-in-law had thrown her down stairs. It was the knowledge of this ill treatment of Ann Jones by her relations that led to the inquest on her body, from a suspicion that her death had been caused by foul play; and from the evidence brought forward it seems almost certain that Elizabeth Jones, the daughter-in-law, was the poisoner. The inquiry has, however, been adjourned, and the prisoner remanded to Aberystwith gaol.

THE NEW IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—It appears by returns furnished by the clerks of Poor-law Unions in the county of Louth, that the present number of registered voters is but 320, and even this scant constituency is diminished by over 40 "objections" for various causes. The rated occupiers under the new act are set down at 1,923, *minus* 60 objected to, and 41 since ascertained to be dead. Allowing for all drawbacks, this would still leave over 2,000 registered electors on the roll—a vast increase on the late shadow of a constituency. At the general election in 1841 there were 805 voters polled. For the county of Armagh about 6,000 names have been returned by the clerks of the unions, and 450 for the borough. The existing county constituency does not exceed 700, and for the borough 350. At first, under the Reform Act, there were 4,000 voters for the county, and 400 for the borough. A writer in the *Newry Telegraph* attributes the subsequent diminution to the stagnation of business during the famine years, the depreciation in agricultural produce, emigration, and—more probably than any of these causes—the test of registry, namely, "that a solvent tenant could give £10 a year over and above the rent the voter was liable to pay for the same." The abuses arising out of this ill-judged clause in the Irish Reform Act need not be enumerated now that they are happily but matters of history.

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning a skiff, in which were four men and a boy, was run down by a steamer, at Limehouse, a heavy surf preventing the former from getting clear from the track. The boy alone was saved.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE.—We are desirous of calling the attention of our metropolitan readers to the announcement elsewhere of an Anti-state-church Soirée, to be held on the 7th of November (to-morrow fortnight), as the initiation of the Association's winter movements. We hope that this timely notice will stimulate to activity in the disposal of tickets.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 23, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, making 44 promotions among the captains and lieutenants of the national navy.——A letter from Cherbourg announces that the disarming of the artillery of the National Guard and of the 2nd company of one of the battalions was effected there without any disturbance.——The political prisoners at Belle Isle are said to have mutinied, and 58 of them in consequence to have been placed in dungeons.——The *Evénement* states that M. Guizot is about to offer himself to the electors of the Cher as a candidate for that department at the approaching election. His election appears certain, adds the *Evénement*, as the Republicans have resolved unanimously to abstain from voting.——There are at present more than 400 representatives in Paris. The Parliamentary clubs are to be shortly opened.

HESSE CASSEL.—A letter dated Cassel, Oct. 18th, says:—"Preparations for the election of a new assembly are now making throughout the land, so that it is quite possible that the new chamber may meet in three weeks or a month. Now is the time for the Elector to show whether he is really inclined to an honourable and constitutional adjustment of the present differences, or whether his professions of legality were only intended to mislead the ignorant and credulous. The immediate meeting of the chamber is an event prescribed in the 95th section of the constitution, to which the Ministry so often appeals. It is there ordained that after the issue of any ordonnance in the vacation or absence of the assembly, that body shall be convoked 'as soon as possible.' The first of the recent decrees, also contained the express assurance that the Hessians should soon see their states reassembled. A moderate administration during the intervening period would infallibly avert any formidable conflict in the new chamber, for the country is deeply sensible of the blessings of internal peace. Vanished hopes would return, doubts would disappear, and confidence revive, would the Ministry but prescribe an early meeting of the representatives of the nation."

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.—Yesterday, the adjourned inquest upon the death of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, incumbent of Frimley Grove, was resumed before Mr. Woods, the Coroner. The evidence adduced has been, for the most part, anticipated by previous reports. The prisoners were not present during the day. The Coroner, in resuming the investigation, drew the attention of the jury to the additional evidence furnished by Hiram Smith's confession; and reminded them that, in the present stage of the proceedings, that confession could only be received as proof against Smith himself. Mr. Keene, the Governor of the House of Correction at Guildford, was then called, and repeated the evidence which he gave on Friday last before the magistrates. He added, that on Sunday last, while on his usual visit to Smith's cell, he said to him, "Well, Governor, how do you think I shall get on?" Witness replied, "I really can't say;" and added, "Are you quite positive in the statement you made, that Levi Harwood was the man who fired the pistol?" He replied, "Yes, I am positive of it. Moreover, on leaving the room, Levi Harwood said he hoped he had not killed Mr. Hollest." Among the witnesses examined was Miss Caroline Bulpin, mistress of the National School at Frimley. She had been called as a witness before the magistrates at Guildford, but from the exclusion of reporters on that day her evidence has not hitherto been published. Her statement referred to the penny token already alluded to, which she said was given to her by a little girl named Mary Ann Smith, either on the 15th or 22nd of last month, and on the same day handed over to Mrs. Hollest. Witness observed the peculiar make of the coin, and on offering it to Mrs. Hollest she said it was a penny token. She also remarked that the image of George III. on one side had rather a long nose, and, referring to a dint in it, said that the face had not been treated with much respect. This evidence concluded the proceedings for the day, and at its close the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday next. It was understood that the adjournment was decided on in order to attest by every possible means the accuracy of Hiram Smith's confession.

DEATH OF THE PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE.—Intelligence was received yesterday at Cambridge of the decease, at his residence in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, of the Rev. G. Thackeray, D.D., F.L.S., Provost of King's College, at the age of 73. Dr. Thackeray was born in 1777, at Harrow. His grandfather was head-master of Harrow School, and the father of a numerous family, whose sons have achieved distinction.

GENERAL SIR JOHN GREY is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay presidency. The gallant officer, we believe, does not possess the use of his limbs, and it is supposed he will take the command in his arm-chair. This is the second nomination of a Grey within the last fortnight. It is really wrong to the Elliotts.—*Daily News.*

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1850.

SUMMARY.

The dearth of political topics which still prevails, allows us both leisure and space for a somewhat more continuous and steady glance at subjects which, under other circumstances, we usually despatch with brevity. The autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held last week at Southampton, is one of these. We pass over Mr. Binney's opening address, without further observation than that it is well worthy of studious perusal, and come at once to the resolution of the Union in regard to its future connexion with certain periodicals, from the beginning under the editorial management of Dr. Campbell. It will probably be remembered by our readers that, at the annual meeting of the Union in May last, a motion was brought forward by Mr. Reed, of Norwich, and seconded by Mr. Fletcher, of Christchurch, and carried, we believe, unanimously, instructing the committee to devise some plan for separating the magazines from the Union, and placing them in the hands of a distinct body of trustees. Although none could entertain a doubt that recent attacks upon the Anti-state-church Association were the immediate occasion of this proposal, both the mover and the seconder supported it on much broader grounds—namely, a dislike to involve a large and important body in the responsibility attaching to the editorial effusions of any one man. This was put forward as *the* reason for mooting and pressing the matter, and personal considerations were expressly disclaimed. Last week, the committee presented a draft of a plan for carrying the wishes of the Union into effect. A discussion ensued. We are not sure that we understand its drift—certainly, we do not understand its issue, which was to this effect, "That after the statement made by Dr. Campbell, it is the opinion of this meeting that, on the ground of that statement, the magazines remain as they are." Now we have read the statement of of Dr. Campbell, if "statement" his speech can be correctly called, with the utmost care—and we have found in it not a single word which touches, much less disposes of, the main reason on which the original resolution was based—nothing whatever to show that the Union would escape the responsibility sought to be thrown off—nothing to make that responsibility less galling. But we do find him conceding the impolicy and impropriety of his attack on the Anti-state-church Association, and promising for the future to observe a strict neutrality. Well! but his having violated his neutrality in this respect was most explicitly disclaimed as the reason of the resolution. In May, the line taken was—"We go on general principles—not on a particular fact, or personal considerations." In October the line is reversed—and it is now, "We are satisfied as to particular facts, and personal considerations, and are content to give up the general principles." We think the public will be at a loss to comprehend this—either the *real* reason for the change sought was not stated last May, or the resolution adopted in October is carried in the very teeth of it. But, in truth, the sole ground now comes out to be what was originally denied to be any ground at all—and hence all parties, save the few who wished to adhere to the May resolution, appear to us to be involved in a pickle of inconsistency.

Another subject came up for conversation at this autumnal meeting, to which we advert with far more pleasure. An intimation was thrown out of the probability of a junction of the Congregational Board of Education with the Voluntary School Association. The intimation was not very warmly received, and a resolution was passed instructing the Committee "to endeavour, if practicable, to *prevent* any such coalition, until the next meeting of the Union in the month of May." Nevertheless, the question having been thus formally broached, we can hardly doubt the ultimate issue. The voluntary educationists will combine their machinery, and acquire, as the result of their combination, a large accession of power for usefulness. We are not cognisant of a single reasonable plea for prolonging the present divided state of educational force amongst Dissenters. What is to be gained by it we are quite unable to discern—what is lost by it, all may see at a glance. It will be humiliating, indeed, if narrow sectarian views and feelings are permitted to stand in the way of a "consummation" so "devoutly to be wished." None can object to reasonable time for consideration—no discreet friend of education would desire a hasty union rather than a hearty one—but we cannot believe that the delay recommended is meant to forerun defeat. The suggestion of the Committee is so obviously wise, and the difficulties entailed by the adoption of it so comparatively trivial and so easily arranged, that we will indulge a confident hope of its meeting, next spring, with the success it deserves. Our sectarian machinery is a main cause of our weakness.

Passing on from the Congregational Union, and the topics of discussion at its autumnal meeting, we are reminded, naturally enough, of the new religious magazine announced this day in our advertising columns. Its prospectus is couched in a modest strain, but if the periodical itself shall answer to the description of its own ideal, it will supply a much-needed, and much-asked-for *desideratum*. We understand that it will be conducted on the principle of giving talent its due reward, and seeking it in its highest forms. This, if true, will go far to insure for it permanent success. Literary labour, like that of any other kind, seeks for itself a good market—and the journals and periodicals who depend on gratuitous contributions can expect nothing more than the sweepings of the study. There are occasional exceptions, of course, but this may be regarded as the rule. We rejoice to see that the Anti-state-church movement will have the benefit of its stated advocacy—and we can hardly doubt that it will favour kindred movements, even if they are a little in advance of the age—such as peace, the abolition of capital punishments, and the like. If, in accordance with its professions, it should really prove itself "an organ for the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—divested, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most attention and excited most interest between the intervals of its publication"—if the *Christian Spectator*, we say, shall be and do what it here describes, it will fill a void in the religious world long felt and complained of, and will earn for itself, we hope and believe, a brilliant success.

The British Anti-state-church Association has recommenced active agitation. Our columns of to-day, crowded with other matter of more occasional but immediate interest, contain but meagre accounts of what is being done—a circumstance that we could not prevent, but sincerely regret. North Wales is being visited by the Secretary, Suffolk and Essex by Mr. Kingsley, the society's lecturer, assisted in special localities by others. These meetings, however, are only preliminary to the formal opening of the winter's campaign, which will take place in the first week of November, at the London Tavern. The Association, we believe, will not diminish in any measure its platform work, fully convinced, both by observation and experience, that no other instrumentality can more effectually promote its main object—but it proposes very greatly to extend its action by means of the press, and will probably need, in support of its plans, the special liberality of its friends. We refrain from divulging what, when matured, will be put before the public by the Executive Committee. We cannot, however, forbear one remark—namely, that enthusiastic professions are not always borne out by liberal aid. There is more delight, apparently, at least in some quarters, in seeing the work go on than in helping it forward. We believe much of this to arise out of mere want of consideration. It is, however, a lamentable check on the action of organized machinery—prevents much usefulness—and often breeds sore discouragement. We *could* say many things on this point, and with perfect disinterestedness too—but, perhaps, silence would be wiser. *Verbum sap.* But, assuredly, the greatest difficulty with which the Association has had to contend, is one of which its committee least likes to speak. Doubtless, it will realize a change for the better some day—and a happy day that will be to some who, besides labouring cheerfully and for love, incur also their share of responsibility and "carking care."

The need of such an enterprise as that of the Anti-state-church Association shows itself everywhere—at home, and in the colonies—ashore, and on the ocean. Everywhere the established sect carry their intolerance with them, promoting discord where they ought to aim at peace. The American papers are now showing up an instance of the kind. It appears, that on Cunard's line of steamers the Church insists on her exclusive right to minister. The *Independent*, published at New York, contained, about the middle of last month, a letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, an extract from which, as setting forth the facts to which we advert, we give below. We should explain, that Mr. Beecher took his outward passage to the United States in the "Asia," on board of which steamer Mr. Cunard himself went out:—

"On the second Sabbath Mr. Cunard invited a Presbyterian clergyman of the *Established* Church of Scotland to preach, after the service had been read. Every one was rejoiced that this worthy gentleman had been permitted to preach; but it was asked, upon what consideration the rule had been broken? and why a Scotch Presbyterian had been permitted to preach, but American Methodist clergymen, or Presbyterian, or Congregational, had been forbidden? Mr. Cunard quite lost his temper under such questionings. The gentleman from Boston said, in the most friendly manner, to him, that such an arrangement was calculated to produce ill-feeling toward the Cunard line among Americans, who were quite unused to such restrictions upon the right of religious worship. Mr. Cunard replied very tartly, that he knew very well that Americans would patronize their own steamers (alluding to the Collins' line) as soon as they had as much confidence in their safety as they had in his; that it made him angry to have such intimations held out for threats; and he added, in so many words, that if Americans did not choose to go in his ships, 'let them stay away!' He afterwards repeated the same remark to the writer, in the presence of several others; and added, that if we did not choose to go in that line, 'we might go to h—ll!' He said that he wished the American people to distinctly understand this. In that wish we so fully sympathized, that we thought it a duty to call the attention of the public to this matter."

An angry correspondence ensued in consequence of this affair, and it came out that the Company have forbidden any other form of worship on board than the Church of England service, which may only be read by the *captain*, or by a clergyman of the Establishment. It is pretended that any larger liberality would lead to great inconvenience—a mere fetch, for no inconvenience results from religious liberality on board American liners. The truth of the matter is, that it is just another illustration added to the thousand which show the proud, presumptuous, and intolerant spirit of the State-church system; and, we hope, that in the case of the Cunard steamers it will be frowned upon in a manner which the Company can feel—namely, by a withdrawal, wherever possible, of custom from this line. Let Americans, however, take a hint. They abominate religious exclusiveness, and they are right. But, if we mistake not, they have compelled Messrs. Cunard to thrust into something like social ostracism, gentlemen, and ladies too, of colour. We hope that, whilst they give freedom to conscience on board their boats, they will not withhold freedom of society on account of race—the one intolerance is quite as odious, and quite as unnatural, as the other.

A great stir has been made by the *Times*, and some other journals, about the presumption of th Pope in mapping out England into ecclesiastical dioceses, appointing a bishop to each, and placing the whole under the authority of Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster. Well, the step *is*, perhaps, a little encroaching, and may rightly be characterised as impudent—but then, how is the poor old Pope to discern that? Does he not see half the clergy of our own Establishment betray Romanistic tendencies? Do not many of them regret the Reformation? Are not some of them adopting all the gew-gaws and baubles which the daughter threw aside when she repudiated her mother? Has not a reconciliation with Rome been discussed with the Holy Father; and, in earnest of the future, have not several Puseyites gone over to the Romish communion? Nay, has he never been sounded by our Government, on the terms on which the Irish Catholic priesthood might be taken into the pay of the State? What wonder, then, if he feels emboldened to anticipate a little, and in preparation for that recovery of his long lost power which our own clergy and Government have taught him to expect, makes his ecclesiastical arrangements as coolly as if he were once more the Supreme Spiritual Potentate in these realms? They who pricked on the poor old man to this delicious folly ought not to blame him. At all events, we hope Dissenters will not allow themselves to be put into a heat about it—and that they will know how to behave themselves, when their scent is crossed by the trail of a herring. There are some who would be pleased enough to hark them away to the cry of "No Popery," and divert attention from unpleasantnesses within the pale of the Establishment.

Foreign intelligence presents no novelty this week. With the exception of Hesse Cassel, where matters are a shade or two more hopeful for the constitutionalists, things on the continent may be described as still being "as they were." Austria snarling at Prussia, and Prussia seeing the Great Bear in the distance, alternately bold and obsequious—the little courts of Germany, what they always have been, proud and poor, despotic and despicable, filling up the measure of their folly,

and unconscious that a reckoning is at hand—France, bored by the perpetual and fruitless bickerings of the President and the party of "order," or, in other words, the professional politicals who wish to feather a comfortable nest. India and America might furnish us with pegs upon which to hang a remark or two, if we had space—but the chief topic suggested by recent intelligence from the Western world, we have preferred to treat of in a separate article.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

An advertisement has appeared in the London papers, announcing that on Wednesday next a Conference will be held in the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, to consider the propriety of converting the Lancashire Public School Association, for the establishment of a system of secular education, to be maintained by local rates and under the management of local authorities selected by the ratepayers, into a *National* Association. We regard with the highest respect and admiration the indefatigable zeal and perseverance with which the leaders of this movement prosecute their enterprise. The object they have in view being supposed to be good in itself, and ultimately practicable in this country, we think they are taking the most likely means to realize it which wisdom can suggest. Our readers, however, will not require to be told that we regard the object as neither desirable on its own account, nor feasible in the existing state of society in Great Britain. We fear that the question will not receive that measure of calm consideration at the hands of the projected Conference to which its vast importance entitles it. Without, therefore, discussing again the main principle upon which the movement proceeds—a superfluous task, by the way, since the advocates of the National system have uniformly declined to enter upon such discussion—and without troubling our readers with an array of statistical facts which our Lancashire friends are wont to ignore, we would simply suggest a point or two to which the delegates to the Conference might do well to turn their anxious attention.

The object of what we suppose we may now designate by anticipation the National Public School Association is, by rates levied impartially upon householders, to provide means for the gratuitous education of the children of all who desire to accept of it. The question, then, presents itself, whether this system, practically carried out, will be likely to furnish the advantage of good instruction and training, mainly to those who can now afford to pay for them, or to those confessedly destitute of sufficient means. Careful calculation ought to be made to guide the public to an approximation, at least, to the likelihoods of this case—for upon the result established must rest one or other of two conclusions; either that the National Public School system will merely displace and supersede all our present apparatus for the education of the young, in which case it is superfluous, and would be mischievous—or, that the machinery proposed to be constructed and employed would be found to accomplish what all existing machinery has yet failed to effect, and is, consequently, worthy of the public favour which it solicits. The Conference, therefore, will see how desirable it is that it should go searchingly and boldly into the inquiry.

Is it, we would most respectfully ask, is it worth the while of the English people to effect an entire revolution in their mode of providing for the education of the young, on the supposition that the education furnished by the compulsory method will reach just that class, and that class only, who can and do obtain it under the present system? It will not, we presume, be maintained, that a rate levied upon the public for educational purposes is *per se* preferable to payment voluntarily made by those who profit by the means already within their reach. Take Manchester, for example. We imagine that no one would seriously contend for substituting a compulsory for a voluntary provision of instruction to the young at Manchester, unless one of two things could be fairly demonstrated—namely, that the instruction to be given would be greatly superior in kind, or that the classes likely to receive it would be indefinitely enlarged in extent. Usually supply follows demand. A high style of education is either prized by the people who are able to pay for it, or it is not. On the former supposition, one is at a loss to determine why it is not furnished, for, evidently, it would abundantly pay. On the latter, we are bound to ask ourselves whether we are taking precisely that course which analogy would prescribe to us, as the safest and best for remedying a defect which we cannot but deplore. That which people *can* pay for, but *do* not, they are not generally in the habit of estimating more highly when put into their hands as a gratuity. Nor do we think that prudence commends the proposal to indulge parental carelessness, and foster parental dependence, at the public cost. We come to the conclusion, therefore, that for the classes who *can* pay for the education of their young, and either do, or do not, avail themselves of their power, the National Public School Association would be but a mischievous superfluity.

We come now to consider the case of those who have not sufficient means to avail themselves of existing educational institutions. This, undoubtedly, is a large class, and sound instruction to their children would be an unspeakable boon. But we must not allow our hopes and anticipations to outstrip our cooler judgment. Can it be said that, in regard to the great majority of these people, the trifling school fee now required of them is the *chief* obstacle in their way? Are we fully satisfied that when we have offered to them, as a gratuity, what we deem worthy of their acceptance, we shall have practically met the necessities of their case? Is not the weekly sixpence or shilling which the child of either sex, at ten years of age, can be made to earn in the factory, the field, or the family, far more important in the eyes of destitute parents, than the penny or twopence which the child's schooling may cost? Are we sure that there are not other hindrances to be removed, besides that which the National Public School Association seeks to overcome? such, for example, as want of decent clothing, deficiency in the means of personal cleanliness, to say nothing of depraved habits, ignorant prejudice, and the pride of the poor. Taking all these matters into account, would even the compulsory system be likely to add to the number now receiving education, as much as five per cent. of those who receive it not? These are practical points which it behoves us to consider well before we displace the existing educational means, and erect a vast and expensive machinery which, after all, must fail of accomplishing what is expected from it.

With due deference to our Lancashire friends, we cannot but think that they are beginning at the wrong end. The extreme ignorance of the poor in this country, is the natural and inevetable result of their depressed condition. We must feed them better before we can teach them more. It is not want of means for the instruction of the young that we have so much to deplore, as the want of power and motive to use the means. In the United States of America the case is different—and, in all probability, education would be quite as abundant, and quite as good, there, if resting, as religion does, upon the voluntary principle. Sure we are, that in our *present social condition*, no system, no perfection of machinery, no powers of law, can compass for us a well-trained and a well-instructed population. The disease lies far deeper than the proposed means will reach. We do not pretend, of course, that they would do *no* good, or remove *no* evil. But we are perfectly satisfied that the trifling additional good that they would achieve in one direction, would be immensely overbalanced by the amount of mischief which they would occasion in another. Should the advocates of the compulsory method succeed, we shall regard them as having put back the dial of popular progress in this country by several degrees.

THE WORKING OF THE CURSE.

America has bound the curse of slavery upon her brow, and already it begins to burn into her brain. By the Fugitive Slave Law of the last legislative session, the United States have renewed the unrighteous compact to which they timorously consented at the establishment of their independence and confederation. The penalty which attends upon the addition of actual to what is called original sin—the free act of the individual, in harmony with the disposition unfortunately transmitted to him—the development and malignant activity of what might have remained latent, and have been subdued, if not eradicated—follows close, in this instance, upon the commission of the voluntary offence. The present generation inherited slavery—that was their great misfortune; that they did not at once repudiate it, was a matter more of regret than of reproach. They seemed rapidly awakening to a sense of its guilt and mischief—they have suddenly consented to recognise and enforce the principle in its most odious form, and by the severest means. They have yielded, in this instance, to a great temptation—a temptation that appealed not alone to cupidity, but also to patriotism and imagination; to the dazzling advantages of association with California, and to a love of national unity. They are already feeling the working of the curse, the heated ferocity of the spirit to which they have succumbed. In an evil hour, they sacrificed justice and humanity to peace—and they are rewarded with threats of intestine war.

The facility afforded by this new law for the recovery of escaped slaves, is not, unhappily, preventive or prospective alone, but penal and retrospective. It arms the owner not only with power to follow a fugitive, subsequent to its enactment, into a free state, and there reclaim him; but permits the pursuit and reclamation of fugitives who have lived long enough in freedom to lose the sense of fear. It panders to the love of vengeance in the breast of men peculiarly prone to the indulgence of that hellish passion, as it also enables them to act upon their perverted sense of proprietorship. A slave-hunt is the reforе a-foot, even in the premier state, New York. A coloured man who escaped from the south two years since, was one of the first to be pounced upon, claimed, and haled to worse than bondage. The excitement of revenge and exultant malice on the one side, has produced a fever of alarm on the other. The coloured population feel that they are in jeopardy almost to a man—that their skin is presumptive evidence of their criminality, and, in the absence of legal disproof, will ensure a fate too dismal to contemplate. Many of them have married white women, and are the fathers of children over whom they have hitherto rejoiced, as the first of their race that were not born to slavery. Others are toiling to redeem a brother, or a sister—perhaps a wife!—from bands to which themselves may now be hurried back. No wonder that while some flee in companies over the border that separates the republican States from a land that owns a monarch, others madden into fierce or sullen resolve, and prepare to die rather than be retaken. Heaven endow them with that patience which man may well forbear to preach, lest he be confounded with the abettors of their cruel wrong! A servile war is the most sanguinary of all wars—a war of extermination to the weaker party.

English abolitionists, we are glad to say, have sent one of themselves to utter their testimony against this new and worst crime, and their message of sympathy to its victims. Mr. George Thompson has set sail for the country in which he is already well known for intrepidity and fervour in the cause of slavery-abolition. Whatever he may say in reprobation of the new law, he will not exaggerate the feeling of Englishmen. He will, it seems, associate himself, as heretofore, with the men who are there reviled and hated as fanatics; but he will not find one more outraged and indignant than the most sober of our countrymen. He will preach peace as well as freedom—soothe exacerbated feelings, as well as appeal to conscience and humanity—exhort only to passive resistance to a law, that to obey would be misprision of an offence that smells rank to Heaven, and already infests the world with its ill-odour—and in this, too, he will represent the anxious wishes of Englishmen; for while it is impossible to condemn the impulse to armed resistance which is said to thrill through the hearts of the free-coloured population, and to be shared by thousands of their citizen sympathizers, recourse to that desperate extremity is above all things to be deprecated. The loss of a single white man's life would inevitably precipitate scenes we shudder to imagine. We earnestly hope, therefore, that Mr. George Thompson's mission may be at once pacificatory and arousing, and may be crowned with large and hopeful results.

We cannot close without a word on the reappearance, in a suspicious shape, of British slavery. An ordinance has passed the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and now awaits the sanction of the Home authorities, that will subject the coolies now in the colony and some ten thousand about to be imported, to a system of allotment to planters for five years. A similar ordinance has passed the Legislative Council of Trinidad in reference to the Africans liberated from slave-ships. The License Law of the former colony is monstrously oppressive towards the coloured population, crushing them down into social servility. The Home-office must be visited on this matter. The people of England have emphatically declared that personal slavery shall not exist within their empire; and have paid, in their generous weakness, a magnificent ransom for the enslaved. They must be sleeplessly vigilant, lest the little tyrants whom they foolishly permit to disgrace them in the tropics add to their reproaches the undeserved and intolerable one of conniving at a crime they call upon the world to suppress.

Railway Arcade at London Bridge.—A railway arcade, similar to that of the Lowther Arcade, in the Strand, is being constructed by the South Western Railway Company, on the left hand side of the approach to their terminus on the property in their possession, abutting upon Tooley-street. The design is rather an elegant one, and consists of a succession of shops on either side for the sale of fancy and other articles in requisition by railway travellers, with a large refreshment-room in the centre of the thoroughfare which fronts the railway terminus. The building, between 100 and 200 feet in length, has its basement in Tooley-street, from whence it rises upwards of 69 feet, divided into two stories of 30 feet each, the upper elevation forming the arcade on a level with the railway, and the lower part in Tooley-street forming a range of ordinary shops. There are rooms above the shops, and the floors throughout the building are fire-proof. The front is to be in the Italian style of architecture, and the building, upon which a large number of men have been at work for the last two months, is to be completed and opened by Christmas.

The *New York Express* states that the mechanics and brewers of the city had resolved to present a silver flagon to Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's draymen.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

[Continued from last week.]

This precious compound of immobile mediocrity and purchased talent, was ostentatiously patronized by the Duke of Cumberland, in the name of his royal father. As Chancellor of the University of Dublin, he wrote to that body, urging petitions against the relief of the Catholics. The ducal premier wrote, in a similar capacity and in a similar strain, to the University of Oxford. Perceval went down to his constituents with boastful Protestantism on his lips. Wilberforce prostituted his influence with the religious public to the same intent, and set the non-political Christian Knowledge Society to scatter anti-papal tracts. The witty Harry Erskine, brother to the ex-Chancellor, wished Lord George Gordon were living, that he might have a place in the cabinet instead of the Tower. The gong thus struck, its *bruta fulmina* were soon resonant through the country. "No Popery" was shouted from every pulpit and press which bigotry could inspire or corruption command. Sapient corporations and parish officers scandalized democratic institutions by blurting forth the idiot cry. Charity boys and country louts chalked it upon dead walls, to be rewarded with money for gunpowder or beer. Parliament was dissolved [April, 1807]—though it had existed but seventeen weeks, and though the obsequious Commons refused, by a majority of forty-six, to censure the dismissal of the ministry whose distinctive measures they had approved—that a general, septennial election might consolidate this floating foam. Both parties outdid their former feats of bribery and intimidation in the struggle. Immense sums were expended to retain or win seats. Wilberforce had resolved to resign York county, terrified at the expense, and was indebted for it to the zeal of his friends, who subscribed about forty thousand pounds, and spent eighteen thousand; two other candidates spending two hundred thousand. Tierney was glad to get a borough for ten thousand pounds. The new ministry gained greatly by the dissolution—as was certain from their unlimited command of crown influence and public money; and after one or two trials of strength, parliament was prorogued.

Before resuming that continuous view of military and naval operations which we have hitherto kept up, we may here observe those new men who have now risen to be uppermost. Spencer Perceval was born in 1762, the second son of the Earl of Egmont. The landless scion of a poor house, he betook himself with great industry and considerable talent to the legal profession; and was so fortunate as to attract, by a pamphlet on the Warren Hastings case, the attention of Mr. Pitt, who was ever on the look-out to supply from the ranks of clever aspirants the dearth of ability among his aristocratic clients. He had first procured for him the deputy-recordership and then the representation of Northampton. His professions were those of staunch Conservative Protestantism, which soon commended him to the King, as those of Addington had done. He was successively Solicitor and Attorney General under Pitt and Addington, and was advanced to Lord Henry Petty's vacant chair, the Exchequer Chancellorship, on the downfal of the Fox administration; lured from his lucrative profession—which it was no trifle to a needy man to resign, while ministries were thus mutative—by the offer of the perpetual Chancellorship of Lancaster; which occasioned some sharp debates in parliament. His colleague, Lord Castlereagh, was seven years younger—an Irish nobleman, hotly patriotic in his youth, sitting in the Irish Commons for the county of Down; converted by governmental influence, and transferred to the British parliament; but sent back, as Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, to effect the Union. He retained his office, with Perceval, under Addington; but was less a Tory than either—participating Pitt's conviction of the necessity, for state purposes, of emancipating Catholicism; and sharing his arbitrary disposition while only copying his imperious manner: a second-rate despot, not without occasional "compunctious visitings." Jenkinson gained some distinction in the lower House before taking the seat vacated by the death of his brother, the Earl of Liverpool. Huskisson held a subordinate office, recommended by his commercial abilities, nourished by the free-trade doctrines on which he had begun to feed in secret. But the unruly master-spirit of the ill-assorted company was George Canning. The son of a poor barrister, who died young, and of a mother who took to the stage for the support of herself and her fatherless son—whose devotion to her in after life, on his way to, and from the heights of, celebrity, softens towards him the heart of every son, enhances the lustre of his genius, and seems to excuse the apostasy whose rewards were lavished by filial piety—George was befriended by a relation, and sent to Eton; where he outstripped all his competitors, immortalized a schoolboy journal (the *Microcosm*) by condescending to edit it, and whence he sent his wit to herald his appearance among the "breed of noble spirits" on the Whig benches. From Eton he passed to Cambridge, and quickly thence to Lincoln's-inn. A seat was procured for him in the House, and—Sheridan's recruit decoyed by Pitt's prescient seductiveness—a place among the attachés of a system he had spent his first arrows in assailing. Genius is essentially democratic—Canning was, therefore, no Tory at heart; but, like Bolingbroke and Pitt, only lent it his services to be rewarded with the sight of its wounds—to advance and virtually accomplish, at the last, with the exultant sense of liberation and self-consistency, the reform he had spent a life in retarding. Such is at once the recompense and the retribution of the men who sell their priceless powers for release from the dull duties of routine industry, and premature indulgence in the "pride of place"—to be for ever resisting what they hope, as for immortality, to achieve; defending wrongs that would bury under them their reputations, did they not turn round in time to give the final blow.

The home policy of the new Ministry through 1807-8 was simply that of coercion and resistance. For the spirit of conciliation in which the Whigs had governed Ireland during their brief tenure of power, the dragoon rule of Sir Arthur Wellesley was substituted; that General being Chief Secretary, and procuring an enactment for disarming and proclaiming certain districts, shutting-up the inhabitants after sunset, and other curfew-like purposes. Foreign proceedings could not stagnate into indifference while Napoleon was one of their agents. We left that restless spirit in Vienna—we next find him in Berlin. No sooner was Prussia moved from her indecision, than she had bitterly to regret having hesitated so long or moved at all. The double battle of Auerstadt and Jena [Oct. 14, 1806], laid the empire of Frederick the Great at the feet of one who had studied his tactics to better purpose than his immediate descendants; and who seemed to take by right the sword that lay upon his tomb. It was from the Prussian capital that Napoleon issued that celebrated decree [Nov. 21, 1806] which threatened, seconded by the blind retaliation of our own rulers, to destroy or permanently enfeeble our commerce. In a few concise sentences he drew a cordon round the British Isles, excluded them from all intercourse with the other nations of Europe. Not only all articles the produce and manufacture of England, or of her colonies, were declared contraband, but the property of British subjects lawful prize, and even their letters ordered to be detained and opened at the post-offices. The King of Prussia fled to the fortress of Konigsberg, to await the arrival of the Russian army that was mustering on the further side of the Vistula, the eastern frontier of Germany. Napoleon's eye was fixed on Poland. He had resolved to raise there, by the magic name of nationality, an army that would fight with the fury of vengeance and of hope. He summoned Kosciusko, who was living in France, to accompany his forces and confirm his assurances; but the veteran hero declined, mistrusting the sincerity of the autocrat who distributed crowns among his followers, in proportion to their obsequiousness, in the name of democracy. Notwithstanding, the Emperor, it is said, caused to be published a proclamation signed with the inspiring name, to which Drombowski, and thousands of Poles, enthusiasticly responded. The Russians were compelled by insurrection to evacuate Warsaw, and Napoleon entered that ancient capital of a free people amidst acclamations excited by the fancied sight of returning independence. The Grand Army crossed the Vistula, and a separate peace was made with the Elector of Saxony, that petite potentate receiving the coveted title of King [December, 1807]. The Russians feigned to retire, as if hoping to draw the enemy into their inhospitable clime in the depths of winter; but halted, at the distance of a few days' march from Warsaw, on the plain of Pultusk, with the river Narew on one hand and the wood of Moszyn on the other; where [December 26th] so fierce a battle was fought that the French were obliged to put back, and winter in Warsaw and its suburbs, though the Emperor had boasted, in his bombastic bulletins, that the war would terminate with the year. Meanwhile, the Sultan of Turkey having been detached from the Russo-English alliance by French diplomacy, and engaged in a war with the Czar—obliging him to keep an army on the Lower Danube—an English naval force was sent into the Dardanelles; whose celebrated batteries it succeeded in passing, but, after giving the Turks time to fortify Constantinople under the direction of French artillery science, repassed the straits;—a piece of folly followed by a worse, in the landing of an abortive expedition in Egypt, to prevent its surrender to the French. A descent on Copenhagen [July, 1807] was made on the simple principle, if we do not take possession of the Danish fleet, Bonaparte will. Secretly and promptly a joint force was prepared in our eastern-counties ports, and when it came in sight of Elsinore, our envoy coolly requested the surrender of the Danish fleet, on the undertaking that it should be returned at the close of the war; which being refused, Sir Arthur Wellesley landed with a small force on the island of Zetland; and, still unable to enforce his terms, Admiral Gambier bombarded the unfortunate city. A large fleet, with immense military stores, were carried off. War was of course proclaimed against the nation whose rulers had perpetrated this atrocious piece of buccaneering. The little island of Heliosoland was captured, and, lying at the mouth of the Elbe, became valuable as a sort of smuggler's cave, whence English goods might be passed into the continent. To return to the adverse French and Russians—the former were forced, by the gathering of their semi-barbarous foes, from their winter quarters into the frozen field; and on the 25th of January, [1808] engaged in a terrible conflict, of dubious result. On the 8th of the next month, the fierce battle of Eylau ensued, in which snow, hail, and pitiless wind, seemed to join, with the Scythian impregnability of the Russians and the impetuous charge of their Prussian allies, to worst the French. Its effect was a courteous message from Bonaparte to Frederick, proposing a suspension of hostilities; and on the 19th, the Grand Army returned to its former line on the Vistula, to the unusual sound of a retreat. But by the month of June it had increased its numbers to the enormous sum of two hundred thousand men. Its tremendous artillery cannonaded the Russians from the field of Friezland over the river Aller, and from that to the further bank of the Niemen. Both parties had suffered severely, and wished for peace. A truce was agreed upon, and was followed by the celebrated interviews and treaty of Tilsit; a vast raft being constructed on the Niemen, the two armies drawn up on either side, and their commanders cozening each other in a private pavilion. When the leading features of the pacification had been arranged between Napoleon and Alexander, the unfortunate Frederick was permitted to join in their deliberations, to be outwitted by them both; not the fascinations of his beautiful and proud Queen could procure for him better terms from the bronzed Gallican. Frederick William was to retain about one-half of his former possessions, but all his principal fortresses and ports were to be held by the French till the general restoration of peace. Prussian Poland was declared a separate territory—but not an independent state; neither the promised Polish Republic nor a native dynasty was established by the power which might now have been suing for peace but for the bravery of Polish arms; it was to be called the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and held by the King of Saxony. Russian Poland—the most impatient for liberty because the most oppressed, and therefore the most deluded—was left under the heel of the Czar, with an added portion from Prussia's share at the partition of 1772. The Turkish allies of "the grand nation" were disappointed. Nothing was to be sacrificed for the sake of an ally who could enforce nothing. The provinces which Peter the Great had taken from the Byzantine monarchs were *not* restored, as had been promised; and the hostility of England had been incurred for naught. Alexander had repeatedly requested subsidies and loans of the English Government without effect; and now his fleet was placed at the service of Napoleon, and his ports all subjected to the Berlin decree. Only Sweden remained faithful to us; and Gustavus, after displaying a valour and generalship worthy of his name, beating the French at Stralsund, was obliged to succumb to vastly superior numbers and comparatively inexhaustible resources.

The Berlin decrees constitute an epoch in the war, and strikingly illustrate the ethics and economics of modern warfare, differing greatly from ancient from the greater extent of modern commerce. Mr. Fox had placed several hundred miles of French coast in a state of rigorous blockade—a measure unprecedented, because the adequate naval power had never before existed; but rather a vigorous use of than an innovation upon what are called the laws of war. If it did not suggest, it determined the adoption of that extraordinary attempt at proscribing a whole nation—and that a first-rate one—which is known as Napoleon's "continental system." By that every avenue into Europe—that western coast of France and Spain which is washed by the Atlantic—the opposite shores laved by the Mediterranean—those other tongues of land that are parted by the stormy Adriatic—the inner seas from which the vast plains of Russia are accessible from the south or from the north—the maritime communities of Holland, Denmark, and the Germanic towns, which had become the Venice and Genoa of the upper seas—all these were shut against whatever grew on soil over which the British sceptre waved, or had been touched by an industry that rivalled in the number of its hands the monsters of Hindoo mythology. The system would have broken down if left to itself. It damaged too many interests to be maintained without constant vigilance and severity. The inconvenience

it inflicted would necessitate the establishment of a line of custom-houses and an army of officers stretching over every point where a bale of goods could be landed; involving an enormous expense. As inconvenience rose into privation, penalties would have to be invented; and every infliction would irritate to new disaffection. And thus it was. The ladies of Paris consented at first to dispense with the West Indian sugar and coffee, drink an infusion of sloe-leaves, and renovate faded ribbons; and were even pleased with the novelty. But the warmest of Napoleon's fair admirers soon began to tire of this, and the people of every country on the continent to miss English calico and cloth. Licenses were then found to be a source of profit to the imperial treasury, and a diversion of mercantile discontent. The privilege of importing prohibited merchandise was sold for large sums, while petty smugglers were punished with instant death. The Grand Army itself was thus clothed with great coats and shod with shoes made at Leeds and Northampton; the contractors clearing a handsome profit. The short-sightedness of the British Cabinet gave a semblance of justice and a stimulated vigour to the system. By an Order in Council [January 7th, 1807] the vessels of *any* nation voyaging to French ports, without having previously touched at British ports, were to be warned off, or taken as lawful prizes;—a principle which was enforced rather than relieved by subsequent proclamations, and extended even to the drugs that were needed by the sick and wounded in foreign hospitals. The madness of nations—or rather, of their rulers; the curse of both—could go no further; it could only now rage at this height of its destructive delirium. There were not wanting men in the British Senate sagacious enough to foresee the issue, as well as bold to denounce the injustice, of this war on all the world. The Orders in Council were warmly debated in the session of 1807, but Ministers triumphed by immense majorities. On the one side it was argued,—"We are assailed in our most vital interests. To France and Germany it may be inconvenient to be deprived of our colonial produce and our home manufactures, but to us it is ruin. They can subsist upon their fields, dispense with oriental condiments, and content themselves with coarse substitutes for the finer fabrics of our looms. But with our trade our agriculture droops, unable to feed the millions that are now estranged from its labours. The United States already possesses half the number of our merchant ships, and will fetch and carry for the world in neutral bottoms." To this it was replied,—"We are not justified by this assault on our interests to strike at states that may profit by our distress. The laws of trade will prove too strong for the decrees of despotism. And as to America, our vessels may carry thither the growth of every clime and the work of our own hands, to be re-imported into markets guarded against us;—forbid that traffic, and we make that growing power our most formidable foe." The wisdom of these counsels was, unhappily, disregarded, and the truth of these predictions soon manifested. Napoleon awoke an element on which he had not calculated. Accustomed as he was to reckon with precision the number of men that could occupy a given territory, the force with which a grenadier column would strike an enemy's rank, or the spot on which a bomb would fall—quite sensible, too, of the power of music to inflame the ardour of his legions, and of his hyperbolic bulletins to move the heart of France—he had forgotten those meaner forces which pervade society; that impatience of little privations and passive endurance, which is to ordinary minds what ideas of liberty and glory are to the heroic few—or even to the many for an occasion. Napoleon may trample with ruthless tyranny upon national and personal rights—cheat a generous country out of the privileges it had purchased with its noblest blood—drain away its youth year after year to be ploughed into foreign soil, and be reaped down with the sickle of red-handed Death—barter away the jewel of long-cherished independence too trustfully committed to his hands that he might crown a minion—liberate Holland and Italy from yokes they were shaking off only to bind on heavier—perpetrate acts of individual cruelty that add the cowardice of assassination to the guilt of wholesale homicide—and only the solitary protest of the beautiful Madame de Stael, or the indignant murmurs of German students, be heard from Paris to Berlin; but let Napoleon abstract the comforting ingredients of modern civilization from the cup of life—he raises a personal enemy on every hearth, and excites an execration from every tea-drinking frau or tobacco-smoking burgher. The popularizers of political philosophy—the most barren of sciences apart from its moral relations—the indiscriminating eulogists of *laissez-faire* commerce, are accustomed to dwell on this fact with exulting emphasis. Napoleon—they exclaim—ran a career of conquest while he opposed squadron to squadron, and impelled columns of valiant Frenchmen upon the too-disciplined defenders of effete absolutisms; but when he laid his hand upon the springs of trade, he touched the ethereal laws of social organization, and they crushed him in their resistless, retributory recoil. Stripped of this rhetorical disguise, only the mortifying fact remains, that self-interest, in its vulgarest, most material forms, is more powerful in the economy of human action than those nobler motives—the love of country and liberty, hatred of cruelty and oppression—which draw half their force from the heart, and half from the imagination; as trees and flowers are nourished both by soil and sun. The true moral of the chapter seems to be—that every assault on man's higher nature necessitates, ultimately, direct attack on his lower interests, which will instantly return the blow; trade and commerce avenging the violation of such nobler principles as liberty and justice; the earth, in the beautiful imagery of the apocalyptic seer, helping the woman, absorbing in its dull bosom the floods thrown forth by her dragon foe.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Scandalous Episode; the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke—Parliamentary Reform—Personal Hostilities, and Dissolution of the Ministry—Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower—the Prince of Wales Prince Regent—Perceval's assassination—Lord Sidmouth and Dissent.

PARLIAMENTARY and public attention was absorbed, through the session of 1809, by personalities of the most disgraceful character. The Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, and second son of the King, had for a mistress one Mary Anne Clarke, a woman of low origin, but of remarkable personal attractions and cleverness. She transferred her intimacy from the Duke to a Colonel Wardle, who had become of late a hot Opposition partizan, and to whom she communicated particulars of the utmost promise to his political allies. On the 27th of January, the Colonel affirmed in the House that the Duke had permitted Mrs. Clarke to carry on a traffic in commissions and promotions, and demanded a public inquiry; which the Duke's friends deemed it expedient to grant. Orators, newsmongers, and ballad-singers, made the most of the scandalous scenes which followed. Mrs. Clarke was examined at the bar of the House for several successive weeks—despite the efforts of Wilberforce, and other decorous senators, to get the matter referred to a select committee—displaying a shameless, witty impudence and theatrical grace, that drew continual applause and laughter from a mob of gentlemen, many of whom knew her too well. The defence set up was, that the Duke had weakly suffered his discreditable acquaintance to enrich herself and oblige her friends by the influence she exercised over him; but that he was far above the meanness of profiting by these transactions, and that, indeed, the promotions made were usually so meritorious that this Pompadour administration at the Horse Guards had been rather beneficial to the service than otherwise—which representation the House accepted by a majority of eighty-two. But the Duke resigned; and the disclosures made—Doctors of Divinity suing for bishoprics, and priests for preferment, at the feet of a courtezan; kissing her palm with coin—were felt by the party that had always religion, conscience, and morality, upon its lips, to exceedingly damaging.

Hoping to profit by these exposures, the friends of parliamentary purification and reform brought forward several motions. Mr. Curwen, an old Whig member, introduced a bill for discouraging bribery, and imposing an oath of legitimate election on taking one's seat in the House. Aided by a charge against the ministry of compelling a member for a treasury borough to vote in favour of the Duke of York or to resign his seat, Mr. Curwen got his bill through its first stages unopposed, and had it virtually taken from him by the Tories, and passed in a mutilated form. Sir Francis Burdett determined to reproduce the whole question of reform; and submitted to the House a plan including the extension of the suffrage coequally with direct taxation, the distribution of representatives according to population, the restriction of voting to one day, and a return to the old constitutional practice of annual elections. After one or two abortive attempts, he got "a House" and a hearing on the 15th of June; and advocated his propositions in his best style. The lateness of the session served moderate reformers with an excuse for absence in the country; Ministers replied with disdainful brevity; and the House divided—fifteen for to seventy-four against.

The disastrous Walcheren expedition—the record of which belongs to another chapter—occasioned two events, in each of which the ludicrous and the painful mingle. Canning was Foreign Secretary—Castlereagh, Secretary at War; the unwise division of one function aggravated by the characteristic differences of the men. Canning threw all the blame of naval and military failures on his colleague, and at length insisted to the premier on his dismissal; with which the poor old Duke promised to comply. Castlereagh, learning the particulars of his disgrace, corresponded with and challenged Canning. Duelling was not then abandoned to fools and cowards, or brainless bravadoes; the two statesmen met at Putney-heath, and fired twice. Canning was preparing for a third exchange of shots, when Castlereagh interposed with, "I believe the right honourable gentleman is wounded"—as indeed he was, in the thigh. This forcible rupture, with the secession of Huskisson, dissolved the Ministry; they all resigned, the Duke of Portland dying a few days after. His loss was only that of a titled do-nothing to his party; but Castlereagh could not well be spared, and Canning's trenchant tongue was worse than irreparable. Lord Liverpool and Mr. Perceval were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of inviting the Whig Lords, Grenville and Grey, into the cabinet, which invitation they at once refused. The fracas had taken place in September, and it was not till December that the Marquis of Wellesley was induced to take the Foreign Office, Perceval combining the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer: Lord Palmerston commenced his high career on a stool in the War Office of the new ministry—

"Lowliness is young ambition's ladder."

In the next session, an inquiry into the Walcheren expedition was demanded; but when the Ministers could no longer resist, they determined to clear the strangers' gallery of the House during the investigation. Whigs and Radicals alike protested against this, and Sheridan moved a modification of the standing order, indulging at the same time in a panegyric on the press, to which the eccentric Windham replied in a tirade against journals and journalists which outdid anything that the hottest Tory would have dared. There were in existence then, as now, numerous "little parliaments," debating clubs, in which the proceedings of the greater body were pretty freely discussed. In one of these, the British Forum, the president, Citizen Gale Jones, proposed as questions, whether the exclusion of the public from the Commons during the Walcheren inquiry were not an attack on the liberties of the people and of the press; and whether Mr. Yorke's motion for closing the gallery or Mr. Windham's speech were the greater outrage upon public feeling. This being placarded about the city, Mr. Yorke complained to the House of the breach of privilege involved, and the printer of the placards was called to the bar of the House, censured, and dismissed, on giving up the name of his employer. Mr. Gale Jones was himself brought to the bar the next day, and committed to Newgate. Of this on the 12th of March [1810], Sir F. Burdett complained, denying the right of the House and the legality of the commitment. His motion was rejected by one hundred and fifty-three to fourteen. He printed his speech in *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, using even bolder language than in the House, and prefixing a letter to his constituents of Westminster, in which he spoke of the Commons as "a part of our fellow-subjects collected together by means which it is not necessary to describe." So bold a libel the House could not overlook, and its author was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms and confinement in the Tower. Sir Francis maintained his denial of the power of Parliament by refusing to surrender to its warrant, barricaded his house in Piccadilly, and actually held the messengers of the House at bay for some days. He wrote to the Sheriffs of Middlesex, appealing to them to protect his person and property from violence by a military force; to which Mr. Matthew Wood, who happened to be sheriff that year, responded, passing a night in the beleaguered dwelling, and threatening the magistrates with prosecution if any lives were lost by the weapons of the soldiers, with whom they had lined Piccadilly; a great crowd blocking up the thoroughfare, and raising shouts of "Burdett for ever" when, as frequently happened, the baronet appeared at the window. The Government, perplexed by this course, instructed the Serjeant to take the opinion of Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney-General, which, when given, was worthless from its ambiguity and indecision; and so increased the embarrassment. Thus Friday and Saturday passed. On Sunday, great commotion and alarm prevailed, rumours spreading in the country that Piccadilly was ankle-deep in blood. On Monday morning, it was resolved to force an entrance, which was at length effected through a kitchen window. The baronet was found in the drawing-room, surrounded by a number of political and private friends, his son reading to them Magna Charta in the original! Yielding to force, he was conveyed to the Tower, by a detachment of Guards, who took him round the New-road, rather than fight a way through the City. As they returned, unhappily, they came in contact with the populace, fired, and wounded eight persons, two of them mortally. Sir Francis, from the Tower, served the Speaker with notice of motion; and great meetings were held of the electors of Westminster and Middlesex in his support, who, with the livery of London, sent up petitions, that were rejected as libellous.

W. W.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

BRITISH SLAVERY.

(From the *Bristol Examiner*.)

The *slave-whip* is to be revived, it seems, in our own colonies. Certain ordinances now await approval or rejection by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The American Act for the re-capture of fugitive slaves contains nothing worse, if so bad, as either of these; so that, at present, we have nothing to boast of. Small, however, as is our confidence in Earl Grey, we cannot believe that he will advise Her Majesty to give her royal sanction to measures which, did she really know their nature, would be abhorrent to her mind. His lordship, we know, has had his attention called to the oppressive character of those ordinances, and therefore on his head will rest all the blame if they be suffered to acquire the force of law.

One of them has received the sanction of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and affects the wretched Coolies now in the Colony, as well as the 10,000 about to be imported. They are to have no power to choose their own employ or employers. The agent-general may allot them where and to whom he pleases, for five years each. Their hours of labour are to be excessive, and they are not to leave the estates on which they are to be located, except on Sundays, and four yearly holidays, without leave of the employer or his agent. They are, therefore, precluded from carrying any complaint before a magistrate, are shut out of markets, and compelled to buy provisions at *truck*, and are, moreover, liable to heavy monthly fines, payable in advance, with the alternative of *penal* labour, if they do not continue at *plantation* labour. What is this but the *re-establishment of slavery*?

The other ordinance has passed the Legislative Council of Trinidad, and is equally, if not more oppressive towards the liberated Africans. *Liberated* forsooth! They are to be bound to labour for a planter for five years, to be allotted at the Governor's discretion, to be restricted to the plantations, and to be subject to heavy penalties if they decline plantation labour. This, too, is *slavery for five years*. "Well," replies Lord Harris, with perfect nonchalance, "the term might be applied to any plan of the kind;" but "compulsion there must be somewhere;" and he naively adds, "I imagine that if the matter were fully explained to the liberated Africans, on their being taken from a slaver, and the choice given to them, they would prefer invariably to return to their own country than to be brought to these islands."

Another enormity with which the poor negro race are threatened, unless Earl Grey have compunctious visitings, is found in the Licence Law of British Guiana. Space will not allow us to describe the monstrous enactments of this atrocious law. The industrious coloured people are neither to sell a fowl, nor cross a river, nor drive a cart, without being heavily taxed. Ten dollars a year for selling in the town, the same for selling beyond the town; twenty dollars for keeping a shop, unless so *respectable* as to pay more than that sum in income-tax; two, four, or six dollars, for a boat, according to size (boats being so necessary that they are actually called *legs*); fifty dollars for keeping a cart in town, plying for hire, with twelve more in addition for the country, and six dollars for acting as a porter; all to be renewed yearly. Neglect or evasion of this precious law is punishable with fines double the amount of the tax for each offence, with the alternative of imprisonment and hard labour for periods of from a week to a year. For the greater stringency, informers are to have one-fourth of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the police one-half of what remains, after the informer and all other expenses have been satisfied.

The obvious tendency and probable design of this abominable law, is to crush the race to which freedom has given power to rise, by precluding the possibility of the humble negro accumulating capital and competing with the pale-faced trader, by reimposing the chain of slavery, with respect to the right of free, unhindered locomotion, and by confounding all moral distinctions in his mind, through placing him, for the alleged infringement of a fiscal regulation, in the same category, nay, the same penal gang, with the basest and most hardened criminals. Governor Barkly sees the effect of such contamination, and observing that many prisoners in the gaol seem to have lost all sense of the degradation, is neither ashamed nor afraid to counsel recourse to the *whip*, by way of rousing their torpid sensibilities. Let his Excellency, and the other island authorities, beware, or they may yet find that they have been making a whip for their own backs!

Burglaries and the Rural Police.—The houses of ten clergymen of West Kent have been broken into during the last nine months, and an equal, if not greater, number of the laity. The magistrates of East Sussex have resolved to employ ten additional policemen. One magistrate remarked, that local constables were, for the most part, worse than useless.——At a General Quarter-Sessions, held in Kingston yesterday week, Mr. Austin moved the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of adopting a Rural Police in some parts of the county of Surrey. He supported his motion on the ground of the tragedy at Frimley, and the necessity for a better protection for life and property. After some discussion—in which Captain Mangles stated that he himself slept with a six-barrel revolving pistol under his pillow—the motion was carried unanimously, and a committee forthwith appointed, to report at the next Epiphany Sessions.

WORKING OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Fugitive Slave Bill, just passed by the Congress of the United States, whilst, in the first instance, it may be attended with pecuniary advantage to some of the slave-owners, seems likely to rouse in the Free States a fresh sense of the horrible iniquity of slavery. The method of recovering fugitive slaves is made so easy, that it will probably be resorted to very extensively. In New York, a black who had two years since escaped from servitude, was claimed by his master before the United States Commissioner, and within three hours he was on his way to Baltimore in custody. Of course there is the utmost alarm among the coloured population throughout the Free States, not only among those who have fled—it may be years ago—from bondage, but even among those who are legally free, for it only requires a man to swear that another is his slave, and, unless the other can at once prove his freedom, he must be delivered up. The sensation produced among the coloured population may be judged of from the following paragraphs in the *New York Weekly Herald*, a paper which displays a savage glee in describing the misery of the coloured people, and the distress and indignation of the abolitionists—or, as it terms them, the "fanatics:"—

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1850.—The excitement increases among our coloured population in relation to the fugitive slave laws. *Nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada.* Sunday, thirty fled; Monday, forty; on Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and, up to this time, the number that has left will not fall short of *three hundred.* They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die rather than be captured.

Harrisburgh, Sept. 30, 1850.—The slaves who were confined some time since for riot, after being discharged on a charge of horse-stealing, were this afternoon brought before the United States Commissioner, M'Allister, under the Fugitive Slave Law, when the *property* was proven, and they were delivered to their masters, who took them back to Virginia, per railroad, without molestation.

After stating the arrest and delivery of James Hamlet, the fugitive slave who had been two years in New York, to the son-in-law of Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, who was sworn to be his owner, and the removal of the captive handcuffed and under the charge of a large body of police, to prevent the people of colour from rescuing him, the *Herald* adds:—

As soon as the carriage drove off, many of the coloured people again commenced exclaiming against the proceeding, and an abolitionist named Benton expressed his warm indignation in no measured terms.

A quiet looking old man of colour said that there were hundreds of fugitive slaves in New York. He knew that preparations were being made for a desperate and determined resistance of any future arrest, and he predicted that hundreds of lives would be lost in these attempts.

A person remarked to him that violence would be dangerous, as in the arrest made to-day the officers were armed with revolvers, and there were several policemen in attendance at the time.

The man of colour said they did not care for that; they would rather die on the scaffold than live and be slaves. "At all events," said he, "the life of the man who makes the arrest can be taken, and they can do no more than shoot the slave. They are all armed, and there will be blood spilled." After several repetitions of similar threats and forebodings, the men of colour and a few white-faced abolitionists left the vicinity of the courts, giving more unbridled vent to their opinions of the miseries and injustice of slavery, and pouring out imprecations on the devoted heads of the law-makers at Washington.

In an editorial article it is said—

This is the first arrest that has taken place under the Fugitive Slave Bill, and we have no doubt that it will not be the last. The bill will be taken advantage of by many other Southern people, whose negroes were enticed or have run away from their employers within a few years. As might have been expected, the recapture and arrest in this case caused a great commotion throughout the city, especially among the coloured population, and the ultra-abolition fanatics, who set all laws at defiance, and whose existence would be a void, if slavery did not exist. There is reason to believe that the former will combine for the purpose of resisting the law, and it is not improbable that some of the latter will co-operate with them. Serious disturbances may therefore be the result, but the law must be vindicated, and it will be vindicated and upheld by all good citizens. Our coloured population may attempt a breach of the peace, but if they do so, they know full well the penalty which they will incur, and the punishment which will assuredly be meted out to them.

A great meeting of the coloured people of New York was summoned for the 1st of October, to consider what measures should be taken under the circumstances.

The natural effect of the Fugitive Slave Law, and other proceedings of the Congress, has been to produce political division in the State of New York, where Mr. Seward, the zealous abolitionist Whig senator, has a majority of the party with him. At a Whig Convention, held at Syracuse, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other officers for that State, a complete rupture took place. The majority insisted on declaring that it was the duty of Congress, on the very first symptom of the introduction of slavery into the territories of New Mexico and Utah, to exclude it by law. The resolution was carried by 73 to 43, but the minority seceded, and called another Convention of what they call the "National Whig party," in distinction from the Anti-Slavery Whigs. We suppose the result of the split among the Whigs will be to ensure the election of Democratic candidates at the coming State elections. And thus will the United States continue to be torn by dissension as long as the detestable institution of slavery exists. Men are placed in the distressing alternative of having to compromise the sacred principles of human right and liberty or to endanger the existence of the national Union.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SOIREE TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

A soirée was held in the large room of the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening, in honour of Mr. Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, who is about to proceed on a lecturing tour to the United States. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., was in the chair, and Mr. John Williams, M.P. for Macclesfield, and other well-known gentlemen, were present. The soirée was under the auspices of the National Reform Association, and the attendance consisted of persons of both sexes, the large room being well filled. Sir Joshua Walmsley took the chair soon after seven o'clock, with Mr. Thompson in his company. Both gentlemen were loudly cheered. The proceedings commenced by the singing of "The People's Anthem," written by the late Ebenezer Elliott.

The Chairman, in his opening address, congratulated the meeting on the numerous attendance of ladies, a sure sign of the Reform Association being in the right course. He then paid a high compliment to Mr. Thompson, who was about to leave them for a few months to go to America. It would be but for a short time, and he hoped he would come back improved in health, and with, if possible, a deeper love for liberty.

A song was then performed, entitled, "The Meeting of the Nations," having reference to the Exhibition of 1851; the poetry by Charlotte Young, music by William Thorold Wood. Solo, Mrs. Temple, quartette and chorus.

Mr. W. Wells Brown, the escaped slave, who was very cordially received, bore testimony to the change of feeling that has taken place in the United States, on the subject of slavery, during the last fifteen years. He was glad to stand in that position, as it gave him an opportunity of advocating anti-slavery principles. Whatever laws might be passed there was one part of America—Canada—where the fugitive slave would be protected from the hunt of the slaveowner. There were now in the Canadas some twenty-five or thirty thousand fugitive slaves, who, like himself, had fled from the stars and stripes, and taken refuge under the British flag. He had a mother and three sisters who, if alive, were still clanking the chains of slavery. It was indeed an anomaly that he should stand there free, while in his own country he might be put up to auction.

A farewell ode—solo and quartett—entitled, "Farewell to a Friend of the People," was then sung, the solo by Miss Cubitt. It was loudly encored, and in the second performance the whole assembly, standing, joined heartily in the chorus.

Mr. G. Thompson rose amidst repeated and enthusiastic cheers, and, after some introductory remarks, alluded to some points of personal history not generally known. Twenty years ago he was prompted by youthful feelings to offer his services to the West Indian slaves; and his voice was afterwards heard when England declared that she would no longer possess slaves. After the work of emancipation was done, he was offered the means necessary to enable him to study for the bar. He was proffered the aid of the first of living lawyers, and his family was to have been provided for until he was able to support them. He had determined on accepting this offer, when a glorious being visited this country from the shores of America; and if no other man had emanated from that country, he would honour it for his sake. America had given birth to Lloyd Garrison [loud cheers], who came here to expose the artifices of those who were engaged in the mock abolition movement of colonizing Africa with the coloured people of the United States, and who thought he might be aided by his (Mr. Thompson's) tongue. Without forgetting those whom he was bound to support, he said "Farewell to the British bar if I can serve the cause of down-trodden humanity" [immense applause]. His American friends knew that he took from them neither silver nor gold; he enjoyed their hospitality; and talk of persecutions, he would endure them again and again for one hour's intercourse with such noble men and women [cheers]. He did not leave America till the assassin's bowie-knife glittered before his eyes. On returning home he found work enough to do in bringing about the abolition of the apprenticeship system, and ere the 1st of August, 1838, he saw the last remnant of West Indian slavery abolished. He then tried to do something for India; and here he must say that he hoped the people of this country would awake to the claims of their one hundred and fifty million fellow-subjects in that part of the world. He next entered into the Anti-Corn-law cause, and for 19 months advocated it without fee or reward. The labourer was worthy of his hire; but he stood there to declare, after 20 years' labour, that he never made a bargain in his life, and that he had not one shilling of the people's money [cheers]. He defied all England to point to the hour in which he entered into a pecuniary compact [reiterated cheers]. He had indeed lived while he laboured. He had received £200 a year for advocating the anti-slavery cause, and his wife, who sat there, could tell them whether she found that too much to keep the wolf from the door ["hear," and cheers]. He now wanted to spend a fortnight on "the ocean wave." He wanted again to see those noble women who, as had been stated, were mobbed in Boston by 5,000 gentlemen. His stay in America would not be long. He would not be unmindful of his solemn engagements in this country [loud

cheers]. He saw some present to whom he was partly indebted for representing as noble a constituency as any in the world. He should return to support his friend in the chair and other friends in the House of Commons in their struggle for the people's rights. He was not going to abandon the Tower Hamlets until the Tower Hamlets abandoned him—[cheers]—and he promised them that, any rumours to the contrary notwithstanding, when the tocsin should sound, he would be found at his post [loud cheers]. In concluding an eloquent speech of an hours' length, the hon. gentleman earnestly appealed to the meeting for pecuniary aid to the National Reform Association. He resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheers.

The song of "The Electric Telegraph" succeeded; the poetry by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, the music by Mr. W. Thorold Wood. Solo, Mr. Seymour. This was followed by a quartett and chorus, entitled "Now pray we for our country."

On the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the company afterwards dispersed with three farewell cheers.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

The further examination of the four prisoners charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest took place on Friday, before the magistrates, in the House of Correction at Guildford. The proceedings were now public. The interest of the accounts is confined to the descriptions of the appearance of the prisoners, and the remarkable demeanour of the two Harwoods and Jones, when they first learned that Smith had "peached" on them.

Hiram Smith, who appears to have been the ringleader and plotter in the burglary, is about the middle height, with narrow contracted shoulders, and a stooping figure. His face, which wears a sallow unhealthy hue, is extremely forbidding in expression; the features having that sharp prominent character which marks the rogue, while the doubtful and hesitating glance of the eye indicates a disposition at once cunning and irresolute. Of the four prisoners, by dress and manners, he seems to have been the most respectably connected. James Jones is also about the middle size, his features flat and repulsive, and his whole physiognomy expressive of a life of depravity and crime. Both he and Levi Harwood look like bold, determined fellows, capable of carrying through any deed of violence they may once have undertaken. Levi Harwood is a ruffianly-looking man, square-built, and evidently possessing considerable physical strength. His features are coarse and rugged, and his face betrays the mastery of violent passions. He looks like one of those idle fellows, half ostlers half anything else, who are seen loitering about country inns, and waiting for any job that may turn up for them. Samuel Harwood, apparently the youngest, and certainly the least unprepossessing of the gang, must be a man of great bodily strength; he is broad-shouldered, and has immense limbs; there is a slight cast about his eyes, but his features are good; he has more frankness of manner about him than any of the rest; and the feeling of those present in court appeared, some way or other, to run less strongly against him than any of his companions.

The prisoners were placed in a semicircle before the magistrates, separated from each other by turnkeys, that all possibility of their communicating with each other might be cut off. The magistrates went through all the steps of the evidence against the prisoners independently of the confession, as if that had not been made; and Hiram Smith put questions to the witnesses as if he had made no confession, and still stood on the same footing with the rest of avowed innocence.

When these formalities had been gone through, the evidence concerning the confession began with the statement of Sergeant Hollington, that "on Monday last the 14th instant," in consequence of what had passed on the previous day between Smith and the Governor, Mr. Keene, "Smith was brought into the room where they were then assembled." Levi Harwood here glanced rapidly and suspiciously at Smith, whose eyes were fixed on the ground. Jones looked doggedly forward, turning his eyes neither to the right nor to the left; while Samuel Harwood, whose face became suddenly pale with apprehension, gazed with an alarmed expression at the Chairman. The Chairman—"What passed?" The witness—"Mr. Keene said to the prisoner, 'Here is Mr. Hollington.' Smith then wanted to see one of the handbills, but Mr. Keene had no copy, and he therefore produced the *Hue and Cry*. I afterwards sent for a bill, which the prisoner read himself. He then wanted to know the meaning of the word 'accomplice;' and we told him that he must use his own judgment. He also wished to know whether the promise of pardon in the bill would be acted up to if he were to 'peach.' We told him that he had the bill before him, and must use his own judgment. Neither of us held out any hope to him founded thereon; but he said that he saw it was plain, and he would therefore make a statement. [Levi Harwood again directed a rapid but furious look at the prisoner Smith.] He had been cautioned several times, and told that his words would be taken down and used against him; but he answered, 'Every man is bound to take care of himself;' and so he made the following statement:

On the 27th of September last, being Friday night, myself, with other persons now in custody, named James Jones, Levi Harwood, and Samuel Harwood, was at Frimley, and broke into Mr. Hollest's house by taking out a bar. I entered first and Levi Harwood second. With a worm Levi Harwood bored two holes in the frame of the door leading to the kitchen, and pushed back the bolt with his knife; and then myself, Jones, and Levi Harwood, went in, and then looked about. Levi Harwood then opened a work-box, and took two shillings from it. We then all three of us went into the sitting-room, and Levi Harwood and Jones searched while I held the candle, and there found a silver hunting-watch and a small old-fashioned gold one. We then went into another room; and I don't know what was taken from there. They then went down into the pantry, while I stood in the passage. It was then about half-past two o'clock. I then went out, and fetched Samuel Harwood in. Three of us then went up-stairs—myself, Jones, and Levi Harwood, went into a bedroom, and removed three ladies' dresses, two out of the drawers, and one from the bedstead. There was no one sleeping in that bedroom. We then came down stairs, and put on the masks. Myself and Jones put on the green ones which were produced last Saturday; and Levi Harwood put on a white one, and a white Guernsey over his waistcoat. Jones put on a large cloak which was hanging up in the passage, and I put on one likewise. The cloaks belonged to the house. We then all four of us proceeded up stairs. Jones went first with a pistol in his right hand, Levi Harwood second with a pistol in the right hand, which he loaded on the road to Frimley. He loaded both pistols with marbles. Jones first, Levi Harwood second, and myself third, here entered Mr. Hollest's room, while Samuel Harwood stood at the door with a screw-driver in his hand. Levi Harwood then said, "Lay still, my good woman, or else I will blow your brains out." He was standing at the foot of the bed at this time. Mrs. Hollest instantly got from her bed; Jones being on her side of the bed, Levi Harwood at the foot of the bed, and myself against Mr. Hollest's side of the bed. When Mrs. Hollest got out of the bed, Jones took hold of her and thrust her up in the corner of the room on her own side of the bed. Mr. Hollest jumped out of the bed, and went to take hold of Levi Harwood, when he (Levi Harwood) immediately fired the pistol at Mr. Hollest, and I took the gold watch from off the stand in the room, and we all four then ran down stairs. We were in the room for about five minutes. Jones and Samuel Harwood then started for Guildford. After we had walked together across the common about five miles, Levi Harwood and myself then parted from them, and we went to Kingston together. There I left him to go to London, he having the things with him that had been taken from Mr. Hollest's, and I returned to Guildford. We arranged on the Tuesday previous to commit the robbery. On the Friday evening Samuel Harwood and Levi Harwood went first, and myself and Jones met them on the top of the hill, about two miles from Frimley. It was then about nine o'clock; and there the pistols were loaded by Levi Harwood. We all four went on to the canal-bridge, and there parted. Levi Harwood and Jones went first, and myself and Samuel Harwood followed them in about five minutes, and then joined them on the green near Mr. Hollest's house."

While this important document was read by Mr. Smallpiece, the clerk to the magistrates, Smith remained with his eyes fixed on the ground. Levi Harwood swung himself to and fro occasionally, and shot looks full of the most savage anger at his approver-accomplice; his hands all the time being deeply buried in his breeches-pockets, as if to restrain himself from some act of violence. Jones scowled fiercely forward; and Samuel Harwood looked more and more alarmed. When the reading of the confession had terminated, Levi Harwood exclaimed, though in a subdued tone of voice—"It is all false what he says, gentlemen, all of it."

The Chairman observed, that the confession was important evidence against Smith himself: whether it affected any one else would be matter for future consideration. Smith: "It's all true, every word of it." Mr. Keene's written account of the confession was then handed in and read: it agreed exactly with that of Sergeant Hollington. Smith repeated: "It's the truth, and ne'er a one of them can deny it." Levi Harwood: "I can deny it, for I don't know anything about it."

Smith, with an air of astonishment on seeing the preparations making for the removal of himself as well as his associates, here asked the Chairman whether he was to be locked up as he used to be? The Chairman: "Certainly. What you have said is strong evidence against yourself." Jones then, for the first time since the announcement of the confession, turned towards Smith, and in a voice rendered hoarse by the vehemence of his passion, said, "I hope you will get shot yourself some day for what you have said."

The prisoners were remanded till next Saturday, and removed; Levi Harwood protesting that Smith was a liar.

THE DONNINGHURST MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Jael Denny was resumed on Thursday. Dr. Alfred Taylor, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, gave evidence respecting marks resembling those of blood, found on the pair of corduroy breeches, worn by the prisoner on the night of the murder. Dr. Taylor found nine separate marks. Several of these were undoubtedly caused by blood from a living body, and some of them had been washed as if to weaken or remove the stain. Professor Taylor stated, also, that the body might have remained partially warm till eight in the morning, as one witness found it, if the murder had taken place at six on the previous evening. Instances have occurred, though they are rare, of a far longer retention of animal heat in the trunk after death. Several witnesses deposed additional facts as to the times at which Drory had been seen on the night of the murder: these times ran very closely up to the supposed moment of the crime, but from the shortness of the distances to pass over, allowed amply for those movements of the prisoner which had been observed.

The Coroner's summary recapitulated the important criminating facts. The evidence of Mr. Williams, confirmed by that of Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Lewis's own experience as a Coroner, satisfied him and must convince the Jury, from the extreme violence used, that the deceased had not perished by her own act and deed, but had been strangled by some other. It was quite clear, and had been admitted on all sides, that there must have been an intimacy existing between Thomas Drory and the deceased. It was clear, also, that she was within a few days of her confinement, and that, for some time, he had supposed that she would father the child upon him. This was particularly evident from the pains he took to get a declaration from her that might enable him to satisfy the world that he was not the father. They were seen together between four and five o'clock on Saturday evening; after which she went home, and mentioned to her mother that she had an appointment again with him at half-past six o'clock. According to the statement of Hubbard, he left his house at that hour also; and it was for the jury to say whether he then went and met her at the style. Nothing was heard of him from that period until ten minutes after eight o'clock. It would occupy him seven or eight minutes to walk from the place of meeting to where the body was found. The jury would remember that the deceased wore a shawl and cloak; that she was nearly nine months advanced in pregnancy; that it was impossible to suppose that she could make much resistance; and that, if any man wished to strangle her, not more than seven or eight minutes would be required to do so. This would bring the time to seven o'clock; and it appeared that the prisoner was seen at Brentford about ten minutes past eight, for which there was ample time. When first taken into custody, Drory referred to the letter which had been produced in evidence, and which he said "would clear him." That showed that the woman and child were then bearing on his mind: and then they found him saying that he had been acquainted with her, but had broken it off nine months ago. That statement had been proved to be false by several witnesses. He did not say they were to judge a man by such unfounded assertions made at a moment when he was charged with a crime so enormous; but still it was part of the evidence, and ought not to escape their notice. The prisoner had never broken off the acquaintance. He had been in the habit of seeing the deceased till last April two or three times a week, and since then frequently. Then, with regard to the stains of blood on his smallclothes. When taken into custody he told Superintendent Coulson that these had been caused by some stuff which he had been giving to the calves; and, in support of this, an old pot was produced by him covered with cobwebs, and the state of which proved that nothing had been taken from it for some time. The falsehood of the statement was also established by the evidence of Professor Taylor, a gentleman whose testimony was entitled to the greatest weight, and who gave it as his opinion that the stains were caused by blood. Then, coming to another important point, the jury would remember how anxious Drory was to make it appear that the deceased contemplated suicide. They had it from the mother and father-in-law that the poor girl had never hinted at self-destruction, or made any observation from which anything of the kind could be inferred. On the contrary, it had been proved that she was desirous to get out of her trouble, and had provided for the child a change of everything, and had declared that she would earn a living for herself and it as soon as she had recovered from her confinement. Drory had stated that the girl's mother had asked him "if his razors were right"—alluding to her daughter's intention to do away with herself; but the mother denied she had ever said anything of the kind. Again, he told Nichols that the deceased had several times to him threatened to destroy herself. The jury must take the evidence as it stood, and say for what object Drory had made these observations.

If they were dissatisfied with the evidence implying guilt in any particular person, they would return a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown. If, however, they thought the evidence sufficiently brought home guilt to Thomas Drory, then they would find a verdict accordingly. In doing this, they were only in the position of a grand jury, referring the case before them to the proper tribunal for its investigation and decision.

The jury retired and considered their verdict for a quarter of an hour; the prisoner was withdrawn at the same time, and had not returned when the jury came back. Their verdict was unanimous in these words—"That Thomas Drory was guilty of the wilful murder of Jael Denny." Superintendent Coulson immediately left the room with the order for Drory's committal, and in the evening removed him to Chelmsford Gaol for trial at the Assizes.

Murderous Outrage. — A man, named Ogle Wallis, formerly a cornet in the Twelfth Dragoons, and who came into possession of £4,000 two years ago, on the death of his sister, made a most murderous attack, on Thursday, upon the landlord and landlady of the Queen-square Tavern, in Bath, where he has lately been residing. It appears that Wallis, who owed a month's rent, was about to remove his portmanteau from the tavern; upon which the landlord told him he must pay his rent first. Wallis then struck the latter with a stick, and almost immediately after pulled a razor out of his pocket, and commenced a deadly assault upon him. The landlady, hearing the noise, went to her husband's assistance, when the ruffian assaulted her also, and, after inflicting several wounds on her face and hands, made his escape from the house. He was soon afterwards apprehended, but as the landlord will not be able to attend to give evidence against him for some days, the prisoner has been remanded till Friday next.

Courageous Conduct.—A most daring burglary was committed at Mallon Cottage, situated about a quarter of a mile from Abbotskerswell, Devon, on Monday evening last. The proprietor was absent, and had left the care of the house to his three daughters, who had just retired to bed when they heard a noise below, as of some persons breaking into the house. The eldest of them, about 14 years of age, jumped out of bed, struck a light, which she gave to her sisters, and arming herself with two pistols, walked down stairs, followed by her sisters. On entering the parlour they found everything in confusion, papers lying about, and the desk rifled. The burglars fled on the entrance of the girl, and the young lady with the pistols jumped from the parlour window on to the lawn and fired both after them. The thieves had stolen some money, papers, and plate; but being eager to get off, they dropped some plate on the lawn, which was recovered in the morning. Two suspicious-looking fellows were begging at the house in the morning, but they have not yet been apprehended.—*Taunton Journal.*

Louis Napoleon has obtained fifty fallow deer from England, for the park of St. Cloud.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The parliamentary commission met on Thursday, and, after a short and unimportant meeting, adjourned. It is said that the heads of the party of order have agreed on the question of prolongation, which they assent to, provided that the late military demonstrations be not repeated. It is also reported that if, towards the end of the renewed term, it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and republic, the president will throw no obstacle in the way.

A new manifesto of the Elysée, given to the world through the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, is the absorbing topic of the day. It is generally hailed as a conciliatory overture on the part of Louis Napoleon to the parliamentary majority as personified in General Changarnier, and regarded as the pledge of the adoption of a united policy, instead of the bickering warfare which has more or less prevailed between the executive and legislative, since the dismissal of the Barrot cabinet. The offer to sacrifice General d'Hautpoul is so unequivocal that it seems hardly possible for this minister to remain in the cabinet, unless the official character of the article be disavowed by the government.

The *Débats* has published a lengthy tissue of absurdities called "The Republic in the Carriages of the King," written by the head overseer of Louis Philippe's coach-house. The inroads of the insurgents of February in that establishment are sketched in a humorous manner, and the usual charges are brought against the heroes of the time; in this case, however, only against those who are in exile or out of the way. M. Tirel, the author, sets down what he considers is owing for the use of these carriages by members of the Provisional Government. He had provided horses and carriages for M. Dupont (de l'Eure) and M. de Lamartine, but they declined to accept them. M. Goudchaux, in a letter to the *Débats*, denies the truth of the imputation cast upon himself personally by M. Tirel.

M. de Salvandy is now with the Duke of Bordeaux at Frohsdorf, and it is reported that he is empowered to receive the answer to the proposal of reconciliation made in the name of the Orleans family on the 1st of September, at Wiesbaden.

SPAIN.

The Ministry in Spain has been again in danger—this time from a slight put upon General Serrano (who had spoken disrespectfully of her Majesty) by the young Queen. General Narvaez had guaranteed that the former should be well received; and, when he found that it had been otherwise, threatened to resign. The Queen-Mother, however, has interfered as a peacemaker.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor arrived at Bregenz on the evening of the 10th inst., and was followed within a few hours by the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria. It is the first visit which he has ever paid to the Tyrol, and he is therefore accompanied by a numerous and brilliant suite. On the morning after his arrival the military and civil authorities had the honour of an audience, at which the King of Wirtemberg was present. Immediately after the conclusion of this ceremony the three monarchs held a long and confidential communion, at which only their ministers were present. In the afternoon the royal party met at dinner, during which several very warlike speeches were made. The Emperor toasted his royal guests: the King of Bavaria replied by drinking the Emperor's health, and the King of Wirtemberg by toasting the Austrian army. The Emperor returned thanks in the following words:—"I thank you in the name of the army. It is highly honourable to me and the army that we advance against the enemy with such brave companions." Prince Schwarzenberg is to proceed to Warsaw to present the Emperor's respects to the Emperor of Russia.

HESSE CASSEL.

Later accounts from Cassel do not confirm the report of the Elector's abdication: it was rumoured, however, as very likely to take place. A new Ministry was in course of formation, under the Presidency of M. Elvers. It was thought probable that the exchange of M. Hassenpflug and his colleagues for another Cabinet might effect a reconciliation between the people and the Elector—the only hope that presented itself of restoring contentment to that Electorate. By abdicating, the Elector would lose the control of about thirty millions of dollars, the principal part of which is Crown property. Austria cannot afford to indemnify him, and Prussia will not. Cassel is still tranquil.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Volunteers in the Holstein service are arriving in considerable numbers, and, what is very important, the Government have received notice from Wiesbaden that the Government of the Duchy of Nassau is prepared to pay into the treasury at Rendsburg, the second instalment, 40,000 florins, of its quota of the expenses of the war of 1849. A Congress of Deputies from all the different committees established to raise funds in support of the war in Schleswig-Holstein has been held in Hanover; the object is to give these scattered bodies a common action, and to rouse the German people to give the cause more effectual assistance.

The representatives of the Peace Congress have issued an address to the inhabitants of Denmark and the Duchies, exhorting them to submit their differences to peaceful arbitration.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Roman Journal* of the 8th inst. states that Cardinal Wiseman had presented to the Pope a deputation of English Catholics, who wished to thank his Holiness for having elevated their distinguished countryman to the dignity of Cardinal. The Pope received them "with his usual affability," conversed a long time with them, and, before parting, bestowed on each of them his apostolical benediction.

M. Pinelli, Ambassador Extraordinary of Piedmont, having declined to accept the terms on which the Papal Government consented to treat with Piedmont, had demanded his passports, and left Rome on the 7th. He had an interview with the Pope, which concluded abruptly, by his Holiness establishing the restoration of the Archbishop Franzoni to his diocese as a *sine quâ non* for entering into negotiation.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Anticipatory despatches from Marseilles bring to London the principal news by the Indian mail, which left Bombay on the 17th September, Calcutta on the 7th September, and Hong Kong on the 24th August. In the Punjaub the people were showing settled industry, and an unprecedented breadth of land was under cultivation. A report that Sir Henry Lawrence was in captivity with an independent tribe in Cashmere is discredited. Sir Charles Napier sets out home on the 5th November. Lieutenant Goodrich had been acquitted by the court-martial on him; and Lieutenant Rose had been reprimanded, in Sir Charles Napier's words, for not "applying his boasted superior strength to the defence of his person and honour." The war in the territory of the Nizam continued.

The *Overland China Mail* states that a large body of men, some 50,000, is in actual rebellion against the Emperor in the province of Kwang-si; and that they have advanced 2,000 strong into Kwangtung, and to within one hundred miles of Canton city. The rebels profess to exterminate the existing Tartar (Manchu) dynasty, and restore the former Chinese (Ming) dynasty; in Kwang-si are many independent tribes who have never been subdued by the ruling dynasty.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The latest accounts from the Australian colonies are of a cheering nature, showing a rapid and sound improvement in their character and condition. At New South Wales, the Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, had opened the Legislative Session under auspicious circumstances; the revenue, up to June, 1850, showing a decided advance upon the previous half-year, whilst the exports, particularly in the articles of wool and tallow, had increased largely in amount.

The first railway from Sydney into the rural districts was to have been opened on the 3rd of July, by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, the daughter of the Governor, and the Directors of the Company were making arrangements for celebrating so interesting an event as the formation of the first railway in Australasia, in a manner becoming its importance.

Accounts had been received at Sydney from the Auckland Islands, from which it would appear that Mr. Enderby's settlement was not thriving; and it was stated that a number of the emigrants, sent out by the Company, had proceeded to New South Wales by the barque "Augusta."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., has examined the eastern and southern valleys of Switzerland, preparatory to forming a railway. He has, says the *Helvétie*, expressed the opinion that the best line would be the one leaving Yvedon, following the marshes of the Orbe, passing by a tunnel through the Mormont, at Entreroches, to the valley of Venoge, and following that valley to the end.

Terrible Calamity.—The Vienna *Reichs Zeitung* gives a terrific picture of the catastrophe at the place of pilgrimage called Hergott, on the Weis, near Purgstal. At one of the public-houses the pilgrims (of whom 3,000 were assembled at Herrgott) spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking the fish the oven took fire. Behind the inn were a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of the pilgrims were reposing, and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roofs, fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single person. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and, with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, reached hither and thither with the most piteous cries. Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye witness, that the fearful calamity at Leopoldstadt, in October, 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this awful calamity. Scarcely half of the pilgrims were saved, and those who have survived have, for the most part, been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burnt to a cinder.

The Late Sir Robert Peel.—The Manchester monument to the late Sir Robert Peel is to be competed for by a limited number of the most eminent sculptors, selected by the committee. The sculptors thus admitted to competition are to send in to the committee a model of a statue and pedestal by the 1st of January next, and the fortunate competitor is then to have £3,000 for the statue. The unsuccessful candidates are to be paid 50 guineas each for their loss of time in modelling.

The *Philadelphia Galaxy* says, an artist in that city painted a cow and cabbage so natural that he was obliged to separate them before they were finished.

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Theophilus Trinal, Student. By Thomas T. Lynch. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

We know not how to review this book. Seldom are we constrained to regret our limited space as now. To do anything like justice to the contents of this volume, or to the thoughts it has suggested in our own minds, were impossible. It must be read to be appreciated, and to be understood. It is "full of matter"—various, rich, and beautiful. It leaves us not in mood for criticism. We wish to "go and do likewise." The greatest effect of a good book is not to win attention to the author, but to infuse his spirit into the reader; not to excite comment, but sympathy. The best power is self-producing. A state of holy, tender meditative thought is the result of our perusal of Mr. Lynch's pages. We have little wish to be disturbed by the calls of worldly and professional life, still less to analyze the nature and sources of our thoughts and feelings.

There is originality in this book—true originality. We mean not independence of foreign influences. *They* are palpably present. Any one acquainted with the literature, philosophy and poetry of our day, will see that a genial nature has received the deep impression of some of their best features. But there is no slavish conformity to models, no borrowings of matter or form from deficiency or vanity, no affectation of likeness to the leaders of thought in their several departments. He has noble and manly communion with the great souls of God, the communion of a sympathetic, but thoroughly independent, nature. Mr. Lynch would not deny their fellowship, but they have not *created* though they have stimulated and beautified him. He is a fountain, whose waters they have coloured and impregnated. He retains his own individuality at all times. No man takes this crown. Whatever guidance and excitement of thought he may be indebted for to others, he never loses his identity, or leaves his own sufficiency to be suspected. He is not above receiving while self-originating; and all received has his own distinct and unmistakeable impress. This, we take it, is genius, for a man to be himself and not another, while from all others he is able and willing to accept for honourable use that which they can impart. He who does not of necessity derive influence from the genius of others, and he who is nothing without it, is not a genius.

We value these memorials as unquestionably indicating genius. It is impossible to read them and not to see, to *feel*, this. Sick and wearied of the everlasting common-places, and borrowings smacking of dishonesty, and cant, which are issuing from the press, we turn with joy to a mind fresh and free, and one that promises to do "greater things than these." The book is a sign more than a performance. It may be small, but he who could do this can do more.

"In creating, the only hard thing's to begin."

Without being very fond of uninspired predictions, we dare to say that the writer of these memorials will, if he live and prosper, be a man of some consideration. At any rate, *he ought to be.* In order to this, he must guard against evils from without and within. He has the power. The care must be lest his staff get between his legs. He has a soul rich and strong; he must not be above consideration of forms. Let him not disregard the lesser conventionalisms of literature. In poetry, for instance, he takes some liberties. Showing that verse is not his master, he makes it sometimes his victim, and his rhyme is imperfect, his line is hard and arbitrary, and now and then it seems snapped off in the middle, and ends suddenly and all at once like an amputated limb. But these things are not, in him, incompetency — they are more in him than wilful tricks. They answer to an inward meaning; they show a wild strength. They must not be judged by the petty rules of mere art. The animating spirit is that of a poet.

"Theophilus Trinal, Student." Who is this strange being, and what are his "Memorials?" ask some of our readers. No one of them, by this time, expects a dry record of dry studies, and more dry reflections. The name is mystical. It imports a foundation verity—a truth underlying the whole universe—not a theologic technicality, but the key that unlocks all nature, and all mind. The book is not about this. It indicates not the author's subject, but a deep much-loved reality. So, at least, we read it. It is "wisdom in a mystery." Only the "perfect" will perceive it here. A significant suggestion occurs now and then only. From certain hints, we suspect the author meditates, or has prepared, some fuller illustrations of his darling "secret."

These "Memorials" are not biographies. "Our book," says he, "is not a history. Glimpses we shall give of Theophilus in different scenes; but our chapters will consist of his thoughts and poems, and meditations and observations." The subjects are miscellaneous. The great feature of the book is variety. The mind that wrote it is many-folded—though the style is one. Abstract thought, warm sympathy with life and love, intense

delight in nature, all appear. If one appear most prominently, it is the last. Not like most men doth he gather illustrations from nature, but he thinks in nature. It is his mould of thought. His idea of the world is thus exquisitely given, and his habit of mind may be inferred from the lines,

"When griefs, Time's roaming archery,
Scattering arrows wantonly,
Wound in unexpected hour,
Then for healing touch a flower;
Nature is the robe of God—
God the merciful and good;
Flowers are the embroider'd hem,
Virtue he hath given them;
Tremulous and blushing sorrow,
Unrebuked, may healing borrow;
Welcome as flowers, so welcome we
To the blessings of their ministry."

We should like to justify our expressed opinion of this book by large quotations. Self-denial is, however, enforced by necessities of space. The "Memorials" consisting partly of prose, and partly of poetry, we shall give a few extracts of each. Obliged, however, to select the shortest pieces, we cannot do justice to the contents of the volume.

THE LION IN LOVE.

"It is fabled, that the lion fell in love, and was sick of love; so he went to the father of the damsel, and demanded his daughter for a wife. But the father said he could not hear of such a thing, unless the lion would consent to have his teeth drawn, and his claws broken. To this the lion, being so sick of love that he was foolish, consented. Now, when his teeth were drawn and his claws broken, the man fell upon him with a club and beat out his brains; and thus, his suit prospering, he lost his life. Truth is of lion-like energy, and has lion-like defences. The World has a daughter named Favour, whom Truth loves. 'Give me your Favour,' says Truth to the World. The World, to entrap the adversary, feigns consent. 'Lay aside your sternness and your strength, and my Favour shall be yours.' So lion-like Truth, sick of desire for the world's favour, yields up his defences; and then, helpless against his disguised enemy, is despoiled of his life."

WINE AND FUNGUS.

"A certain man had in his cellar choice wine. It remained there long, carefully locked up. The wine being needed, they sought it in the cellar, but the door could not be opened. So it was broken open, and the cellar was seen to be filled with tough fungus. The wine was all gone, and this huge growth of fungus was its transmutation. The choice wine is spiritual truth, which we carefully lock up for safety in the cellar called creed. The wine being wanted to strengthen or comfort us, we find the door of the cellar shut against us, and soon discover that the wine has changed into that tough disgusting fungus called cant."

THE INJURED CHRYSALIS.

"A man had for his god a chrysalis. Its life was wonderful to him, but he knew not its powers. Coming one morning to it, he found the chrysalis a broken and empty case, and near it saw a large-winged, bright-eyed creature, very beautiful. 'This,' said he, 'is Satan as an angel of light. Wretch! thou hast devoured my god.' Then he struck the creature with his hand and killed it. So the perfect life perished, because it was believed it had destroyed the imperfect life that was so much honoured. Thus it is when truth and goodness present themselves in their highest forms; they are not recognised by those who so much honour the lower forms through which they must pass. They are treated as destroyers of them, and their own destruction is sought."

SPRINGS AND RAINDROPS.

"The individual, in relation to the multitude of human influences that act upon him, is as a spring to many raindrops; but, in relation to another individual mind, as a raindrop to a spring. What an infinite number of the thoughts and acts of other men must there have been, for our life to be, in fulness and quality, what it is; and we ourselves, as members of the great social company, by what we do and think, form part of that great rain of influence by which other springs are flowing, or shall rise. Every man is both a son of the race and a father of posterity. His life is born of the general life of the world, and the good or evil of the world that shall be, must in part take origin of him."

MAGNETIC MUD.

"It is found in some of the American lakes, that the boats are strangely hindered in their progress. They are drawn downwards, and the use of the oar is difficult; and this is because of the magnetic power of deep mud, concealed below the surface of the waters. So is it in the lives of men, and the life of the world. Good works are vessels that cannot advance without difficulty over the waves of life—heavy are their movements, and they seem to be sinking as they move—and this is because of the old evil, which, as mud, has slowly gathered. There must be purgation; and new proclaimings and enforcings of truth must become as the powerful cleansing flow of a great stream."

THE WORLD'S TROUBLES.

"A new speaker of truth is as an angel sent by God to trouble the waters of thought, and after the troubling there is healing for those who first step in. For some few years or generations the waters retain their efficacy, but then again need a new troubling by some prophet or wise man. When Christ came, he permanently troubled the waters of the world's life; yet, ever and anon, there have needed to be minor troublings."

The following is part of a paragraph in which a distinction familiar to most thinking men, is well expressed:—

CREED AND CREEDS.

"'Word,' in the higher sense, is greater than speech. It needs speech, but must make the speech it needs. The most sacred words, that is, terms and phrases, which Word once fashioned and used, may become 'offences.' One great reason why change of speech in regard to 'Word,' the word of spiritual truth, is so important, is, because the evil tempers, the prejudices and folly of the speech-users come to infect their words, and these vestures of expressions may no more be safely used than the garments of leprous men may be worn. The phraseology has in it the power of unhealthy states of life, and so not alone is unserviceable, but noxious. But if we once apprehend the idea of the word 'Creed,' we may earnestly affirm creed to be valuable, nay, most necessary, when yet particular creeds may be worthless or mischievous. What, then, is creed? Creed is the affirmation of spiritual certainties: *creeds* are sciential expositions of the relations of those certainties. The creed that comprises the most main true affirmations is the fullest. These affirmations are truths, as truths, powers. A creed may wrongly express the mutual relations of furtherance and limiting, that the truth-powers of which it comprises affirmations bear to one another. The sciential exposition—which must be more or less incomplete—is made the affirmed certainty: the sum of affirmed certainties, and of sciential expositions, is treated as perfect expression of the totality of certainties and their relations; that is, particular creeds are made creed. Then, again, creeds, as expression, being the result of life and thought exercised on life, when considered correct and final, are made rule for the trial and condemnation of inquirers, who have not yet arrived at these same results, but who have expressed and who work by the results at which they have arrived; or who have arrived at results *inclusive* of the results expressed in the creed, emendatory of them, and comprising new affirmations. Truth is eternal—all the truth-powers that have been, are now: they may merge for us into higher truth-powers, and work with one another in changed ways, but they cannot die. Therefore, a portion of each age's results of thought must remain for after ages. But each age must feel and think for itself; and therefore, though absolute creed is eternal, creeds must be, generation after generation, new-born."

But we must spare space for a few poetical extracts.

THOUGH TRANSIENT, NOT VAIN.

"At early morning, on a flower
A dewdrop rested large and cool;
The sun arose, and in an hour
The blossom open'd fair and full:
But the dewdrop, child of dawn and night,
Erewhile rejoicing in the light,
Already it had vanished quite.

At early morning, on a heart
Joy rested, pure, and fresh, and still;
The world awoke, and part by part
Unfolded strength, and thought, and will;
But the joy, the child of night of dawn,
One hour but pass'd since it was born,
Brief-lived, it had already gone.

But the noon came, and heart and flower
Fronted the light, each strong and fair,
Nor dew nor joy in one short hour
Breathed forth a vain life to the air:
From each an offering rose to heaven,
By each true nourishment was given,
And thus both man and plant have thriven."

THOUGHTS.

"How comes a Thought?—
Even as the dew,
Which falls not in a visible drop,
But the still night through
Gathers upon the flower-cup,
Life to renew.

How unfolds a Thought?—
As a bud of spring,
Which in itself contains a branch,
Leaf, and blossoming—
A bough on which a happy bird
May rest and sing.

How abides a Thought?—
As a heavenly star,
Which seen by us, but not controll'd,
Burns in its sphere;
Veil'd often, but by passing clouds,
Our own eye near.

Hath a Thought a voice?—
As sweet as bird,
Whose melody in a dusky wood
With wind unstirr'd,
Spreading, like brightness from a lamp,
All around is heard.

* * * * *

Can a thought be lost?
Lost but as rain,
Some of which falls on a lily
Without a stain;
While some anew dispers'd in air,
Will fall again.

What is Thought to life?
As air to a tree,
Which, through summer and through winter,
Works invisibly;
Building up the trunk and branches
With solidity.'

MAN AND THE BIRD.

"Oh! what would it avail to have
The heart of bird without its wing?
It were a woe to view the height
Yet powerless be to rise and sing.

And what were it a wing to have,
Without an eye far-seeing, bright?
The spaciousness of ample heaven
Were but a prison without light.

And what without the heart of bird,
Were it to have both wing and eye?
The love must be as is the life,
To use its powers rejoicingly.

Truth for the bird his eye discerns;
By birdly hope his wing is strong;
And full delight in birdly good,
Makes utterance for itself in song.

Man hath a large unresting heart—
His good he is pursuing still;
And reason is his wondrous eye—
His mighty wing it is his will.

Like down by lightest breezes stirr'd
Would be his heart, if he were blind;
But reason-guided he can soar,
And free-adventuring breast the wind.

And though the heart may prisoner seem,
When man is weak for flight and song;
Yet soon aloft on rested wing
He sweeps exultingly along.

Self-active, wisely, and in love,
Man greater grows, already great;
His heart will swell, his wing expand,
His eye will brighten and dilate.

But vain alike were wing and eye,
Could eye and wing be found alone;
What is it but the heart of love,
That differences man and stone?

Of thinking, acting, loving vain
Were any two without the third;
But by the union of the three
Man soareth heavenward like the bird."

We have transgressed our limits. But books are not to be estimated by their size. If our readers suspect exaggeration, our answer is, "Come and see." Our judgment, in one word, is—*A man has risen.*

Population of the United States.—The New York papers contain a census of the population of the United States, and, compared with the census of 1840, it is most interesting. It is observed that a few of these returns are estimates, in part, the marshals taking the census, but that they are sufficiently near to what may be called correct for a comparison. A total of forty cities, towns, and villages, shows within the ten years an increase from 382,913 to 831,802 inhabitants, or 448,889, which is equal to 117 per cent. The American editors with truth remark, of these returns, that they show an astonishing increase, and prove the great prosperity of the country during the period in question, as the cities and towns mentioned comprise a large proportion of the commercial and manufacturing marts of the Union. These returns, it is admitted, do not form a correct guide, or index, to the general increase of population throughout the United States, many of the agricultural districts having remained about stationary, and others showing but a small increase. The agricultural regions which will exhibit the greatest increase are those of the valley of the Mississippi. It was supposed, judging from the returns received, that there was in the ten years an increase, on the whole, of upwards of four millions. Baltimore had increased from 102,313 to 165,000; Cincinnati from 46,338 to 150,000; St. Louis from 16,469 to 90,000; Buffalo from 18,213 to 50,000; Providence from 23,171 to 43,000; Williamsburgh (New York) from 5,094 to 30,884; Richmond (Virginia) from 20,153 to 30,280; Lowell (Massachusetts) from 20,796 to 32,984; Syracuse (New York) from 5,500 to 22,000; Chicago (Illinois) from 4,470 to 35,000; Milwaukie (Wisconsin) from 1,700 to 20,026; Utica (New York) from 12,782 to 17,558; Wilmington (Delaware) from 8,367 to 13,700; Oswego (New York) from 4,658 to 12,199; Poughkeepsie from 7,500 to 11,080; Pottsville (Pennsylvania) from 4,337 to 7,396; Norris Town (Pennsylvania) from 2,937 to 6,050; New Brunswick (New Jersey) from 6,500 to 7,893; Nashau (New Hampshire) from 3,700 to 5,920. The returns for some of the larger cities had yet to be made, as more time was required in preparing them.

The Liverpool Plate Robberies.—The third adjourned examination of the prisoners Sirrell, Maguire, and Macauley, took place at Liverpool yesterday week. The first witness was Inspector Lund, of the Metropolitan Police force, who detailed the particulars connected with the seizure of the parcels at Mr. Sirrell's shop on the 2nd inst. It did not materially differ from what has been made known before, but Mr. Sirrell's counsel endeavoured to make it appear, in the cross-examination of the witness, that his client's proceedings were quite straightforward and in the regular way of business. Macauley's handwriting was proved, and several money-orders were produced, showing that various sums of money had recently been sent by Sirrell to Macauley. This closed the first case against these two, and another charge of receiving stolen plate was then gone into against Sirrell, arising out of a robbery committed at the house of the Rev. Mr. Gardner, at Stanley, near Liverpool. The result was the identification of a silver spoon which was found amongst the stock of Mr. Sirrell by Inspector Keogh. It was urgently impressed on the bench by the counsel for the prisoners that there were no cases against them, but the magistrates decided upon committing both Macauley and Sirrell for trial; the former was fully committed at once and Sirrell virtually so, but he was to be brought up yesterday for the purposes of the investigation of another case in which he and Muguire are concerned.

[Advertisement.]—Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square."

GLEANINGS.

The Koh-i-noor diamond, or Mountain of Light, will, it is said, be placed among the collection of minerals at the Exhibition in Hyde-park, next year.

The South Devon Railway Company lost £364,000 by the atmospheric bubble.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man in the world? Because he never "underrates" any body.

"A Sussex Farmer" tells the *Daily News* that he saw the "sea serpent" a few days ago in the English Channel—namely, a shoal of porpoises in Indian file, simulating a serpent.

One George Marsland, says, in the preface to a "poem" called "Regeneration," just published by Mr. Pickering, that he is conscious that his mind "has been, to a great extent, the passive instrument of the Great Spirit, who, through me, speaks to the world." In another page he remarks, "I have desired to produce a work that might be thought worthy to be offered up by the High Priest of Error as a propitiation to Satan!"

It is stated in the *Dublin University Magazine*, that the Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Cullen, has declined to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Queen, and the necessity of taking that oath as a qualification is assigned as a reason for his refusing an office of charity and trust.

A poor woman, residing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was so much affected last week by the sudden appearance of her son, whom she had not seen for some time, that she died instantly.

Two little girls, one the daughter of a wealthy brewer, the other of a gentleman of small fortune, were disputing for precedency. "You are to consider, miss," said the brewer's daughter, "that my papa keeps a coach." "Very true, miss," was the other's reply, "and you are to consider, likewise, that he also keeps a dray."

The American journals contain the following excellent "Jenny-gram," relative to the hatter who bought the first ticket in New York. It was headed "Gen'n's Motive:"—

"Don't fancy there is any revealing
Of a heart that could easily melt;
It wasn't a matter of feeling,
But merely a matter of 'felt!'"

Bishop Baines, the deceased Catholic prelate, writing about the crotchet of England's conversion, says that he called for a return of the converts of 1839, in his district of 3,000,195 souls. The number reported by the clergy was 221. The Bishop, considering that a set-off must be allowed for backsliders, was not greatly encouraged to expect the return of England to Romanism.

A movement has been commenced in Plymouth with the view of establishing, on an enlarged scale, a sailor's home in that port.

"The liquor sold to the Indians," says the *Boston Journal*, "is, in truth, 'fire-water.' It would seem incredible, were it not affirmed by one of the Indian agents of the Chippewa tribe, that *corrosive sublimate, tobacco and water*, with a few gallons only of whisky to each barrel, form the poisonous beverage which is sold to the Indians for whisky! Who can wonder that the unfortunate aborigines are melting away before the gradual advance of civilization?"

A Puff as is a Puff.—A correspondent of the *New York Courier and Inquirer* writes an account of a new iron safe, which was exposed to a heat that completely destroyed its competor, and from which was taken after the trial, a live rooster and a lump of stamped butter. The butter was harder than when it was put in, the stamp remaining perfect, and the rooster came out alive and well, only suffering from the cold, and almost frozen by the coldness of the temperature to which he had been exposed.—*Boston Mail.*

The panorama of Paris, which has been so attractive at the Colosseum, is about to be removed and replaced by another picture by Messrs. Danson and Sons, which is now in a state of great forwardness.

The *Manchester Guardian* notices the arrival at Manchester of a consignment of 250 bales of saw-ginned cotton from India. It is stated to be perfectly cleaned from seed, although some little leaf is still left in the staple.

The deepest well in London is that sunk by Messrs. Coombe and Co., the brewers, which measures 522 feet. The next is at the Excise office, 500 feet. The well at Meux's brewery is 425 feet deep; that at Messrs. Elliott's, Pimlico, 398 feet. The Trafalgar-square well is 383 feet deep, and the well at Kensington new workhouse, 370 feet.

An Enemy to the Undertakers.—A citizen of Stockton, now no more, left behind him in his will, the following instructions:—"My particular wish is that there be no funeral pomp at my burial, but that those who follow me to my grave be dressed in their ordinary manner. No hat-bands, or crape, or plumes, or black gloves, nor any needless display of white handkerchiefs. That I may be conveyed simply to my last resting-place, there to sleep, 'until the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised.' I also desire that my widow may not wear 'widows' weeds,' or other *outward* displays of mourning, which tend more to attract notice from the living, than show respect for the dead."

Testimonial to the "Times."—A contributor to the *Daily News* offers the Grand Cross of the Scourge and Halter to the editor of the *Times* for his defence of Haynau:—

The cross, you see, is richly gilt
With gore, on Austrian scaffolds spilt;
And from the cross a medal swings,
Attached to it with blood-red strings;
Around its rim is wrought with care
The hangman's *cordon Sanitaire*;
Upon one side there is embossed
A gibbet by the muskets crossed,
And on the other, 'twixt a brace
Of rods, appears, in "pride of place,"
Argent and *gules*, the bleeding back
Of well-whipped Madame Maderspach.
This knightly bauble wear your coat on,
For Austria's partisans to gleat on;
And let them learn from you the trick,
To win the heart of Metternich.

BIRTHS.

October 6, at Ashburton, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Herditch, of a daughter.

October 7, at the Chapel-house, Blue Town, Sheerness, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Edward Price, of a son.

October 14, at Mont Durand, Guernsey, the lady of Charles James Metcalfe, jun., Esq., of a son.

October 15, Mrs. I. P. Alder, of Francis-street, Newington, Surrey, of a son.

October 21, at Great Wakering, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Phair, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

October 8, at Dawlish Independent Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Collett, the Rev. A. D. Salmon, minister of the Independent church, Collumpton, to Laura Matilda, second daughter of Mr. T. S. Isaac, of Teignmouth.

October 11, at the Independent Chapel, Henham, Essex, by the Rev. George Ore, Mr. John Dixon to Miss Elizabeth Bird. This was the first marriage solemnized in this place of worship.

October 11, at Cheshunt College Chapel, by the Rev. T. Hill, the Rev. Edward Waite, B.A., of Portobello, Edinburgh, to Julia, youngest child of E. Dukes, Esq., of Theobald's-grove, Cheshunt.

October 15, at Aberdeen, by the Rev. Dr. Keith, author of the "Evidence of Prophecy," &c., father of the bridegroom, Patrick Keith, Esq., banker in Stonehaven, to Margaret, elder daughter of D. Blaikie, Esq., merchant in Aberdeen.

October 15, at Trinity Church, Derby, by the Rev. N. R. Wilkinson, M.A., the Rev. Job Lea, of Bickerton, Chester, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late S. Bell, Esq., formerly of Newhouse, Newport, Salop.

DEATHS.

October 13, much respected, at Mold Green, near Huddersfield, aged 78, William Kaye, Esq., father of the proprietor o the *Wesleyan Times*.

October 13, after a few days' illness, at his residence, Brunswick-place, London, aged 62, the Rev. G. Cubitt, editor of the *Methodist Magazine*.

October 14, Deborah, the wife of T. Beilby, Esq., of Birmingham.

October 16, at Bocking, Essex, aged 87, Sophia Courtald, the elder.

October 17, on Bushey Heath, Herts, after a few days' illness, Mr. Charles Stevens, for many years a tract distributor and itinerant preacher. He was much respected by all who knew him, and his end was peace.

October 22, deeply regretted, in his 74th year, Mr. Rowland Austin, of Leicester. He was for many years a deacon of the Independent church at Bond-street, and the last survivor of the little band of Christians who formed the first Congregational church in Leicester. His end was peace.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Markets has further improved, since our last, an increase of ⅜ per cent. having taken place in Consols, and other securities having risen at a similar rate. The amount of money received from the payment of dividends and re-invested in stock, it would be difficult accurately to determine; the purchases have, however, been large and steady, and the market correspondingly firm. The Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. are now at 99¼, and a short continuance of our present prosperity would undoubtedly bring them to par. At present this is the "pet" stock of the public for investing, and as no alteration in the rate of dividend which it bears can be effected before 1854, there is every likelihood of its so continuing for some years. In 1854, by Sir Robert Peel's Act, the rate of interest which this security bears, will be reduced to 3 per Cent. It is not generally known that there is one stock, given as a bonus at the reduction of the former Four per Cents. which bears an interest of five per cent. per annum. This stock, as may be supposed, is very seldom in the Market, and we believe that no bargain in it has been made since early in 1848. It is consequently never quoted in the usual list, and its present value is uncertain. The unfunded debt has risen to 68s. and 71s. premium during the week, and Bank Stock to 211.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97⅜ ⅛	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅛	97⅜ ⅛	97⅜ ⅜
Cons. for Acct.	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅛	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜
3 per Ct. Red.	97 e.d.	96½ e.d.	96½ e.d.	96½ ⅛	96½ ⅛	96½
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	99¼ e.d.	99 e.d.	98¼ e.d.	98¼ 9¼	99¼	99¼
India Stock ..	268 6	268	—	—	268	269
Bank Stock ..	210½ e.d	210¼ e.d	210 e.d.	210¼ 11	—	211
Exchq. Bills..	68 pm.	70 pm.	68 pm.	71 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.
India Bonds ..	86 pm.	89 pm.	—	89 pm.	— pm.	90 pm.
Long Annuit..	7¼ e.d.	7¼ e.d.	7¼ e.d.	7 13-16	7 13-16	7¼

A settlement of account has taken place in the Foreign Market since our last, which led to a temporary decline in Mexican and an improvement in Peruvian. Portuguese has also improved. Mexican is now quoted at 21¾, Russian, 97½, Dutch, 51¾, Portuguese, 34½, and Peruvian, 37⅝.

The Share Market has been very steady, and the amount of business done considerable.

The usual fortnightly settlement took place in the course of last week, which proved in favour of operators for a rise. Since the previous settlement, the improvement in Railway property has been very rapid, amounting in York and North Midland to £5 to £6, Great Western, £3 10s., Midland and South Western, £3, North Western, £2, York and Newcastle, £2 10s., South Eastern, £1 10s., Brighton, £1 5s., Blackwall, £1, and others in proportion, taking the highest and lowest rates.

In the Produce Markets prices generally have risen. Sugar has been in request at very full prices to a slight advance. Coffee has been taken to some extent. Tea has been in demand, common Congou being wanted: some Java, resembling Assam, has been imported from Roterdam, and seems to be much liked. Saltpetre has been at full rates. The indigo auctions have concluded, and the advance established is 9d. to 1s. per lb. A great deal was taken in speculation, for which many parties consider there are no adequate grounds. For Germany, 2,150 chests were bought, for Russia, 500, Italy and Madeira, 200, and America, 150. Rice has been steady, and black pepper rather lower, white, however, being firm. Tallow quiet.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 18.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th day of Oct., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	29,698,405	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,498,520
		Silver Bullion	199,885
	£29,698,405		£29,698,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,433,237
Rest	3,059,794	Other Securities ..	13,194,789
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	10,694,649	Notes	10,231,025
		Gold and Silver Coin	606,645
Other Deposits	8,850,077		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,318,576		
	£38,476,096		£38,476,096

Dated the 17th day of Oct., 1850.

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Smyrna, Cilyewm, Carmarthenshire.

BANKRUPTS.

Piggott, William, Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire, general shopkeeper, November 1, December 3: solicitors, Messrs. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

Tebbit, Benjamin, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, draper, October 25, November 29: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Basinghall-street.

Clark, Jonas, Soham, Cambridgeshire, dealer in flour, October 25, November 29: solicitor, Mr. Wilkin, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

Ford, William, High Holborn, haberdasher, October 25, November 29: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Jones, Charles, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, grocer, November 4, 19: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Birmingham; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

Fielding, James, Higher Hardwick, Lanarkshire, provision dealer, October 31, November 21: solicitors, Messrs. Whitehead and Son, Rochdale.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'Grigor, D., Aberdona Mains, near Alloa, farmer, October 23, November 19.

Macdougall, D., Port Ellen, Islay, innkeeper, October 25, November 15.

Morrison, J., Perth, grain dealer, October 23, November 13.

Clark, J., Glasgow, railway furnishing contractor, October 25, November 15.

Black, J., Glasgow, inspector of weights and measures, October 23, November 6.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Yolland, Ashburton, limeburner, first div. of 7s. 3d.; any Tuesday after October 19, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—W. H. Thompson, jun., Exeter, further div. of 1s. 11d.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.

Tuesday, October 22.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, New North-road, Hoxton.

Gideon Chapel, Bristol.

New Catholic Church, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

BANKRUPTS.

Armytage, Edward, Clifton-bridge, near Halifax, and Colnebridge, near Huddersfield, cotton spinner, November 4, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Ings, John, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, surgeon, November 4, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

La Mark, Frederick and George, Water-lane, Tower-street, ship-brokers, November 5, December 6: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

M'Monnies, James, Liverpool, corn merchant, November 8, 20: solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

Tripp, James Stevens, Lombard-street-chambers, Clement's-lane, dealer in railway shares, November 5, December 6: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Heddrewick, J. W., Glasgow, distiller, Oct. 25, Nov. 16.

Urie, H., Paisley, painter, Oct. 28, Nov. 22.

Birnie, J., Dundee, manufacturer, Oct. 28, Nov. 18.

DIVIDENDS.

R. Fairley, Sunderland, chemist, first div. of 5s. 6d.; Saturday, October 26, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—C. S. Fenwick, Tynemouth, banker, second div. of 5s. 3d.; Saturday, October 26, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Wallace, Carlisle, grocer, first div. of 5s.; Saturday, October 26, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—A. Alsop, Bonsall, Derbyshire, lead merchant, first div. of 6d.; Saturday, October 26, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr. Bittleton's, Nottingham—W. Stone, Matlock, Derbyshire, builder, first div. of 1s. 4d., and second div. of 7d.; Saturday, October 26, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—G. Bailey, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—E. Ryder, Birmingham, jeweller, first div. of 8s., and second div. of 1s. 9d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—J. Boycot, Kidderminster, draper, first div. of 1s. 3d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—J. T. Burgon, third div. of 4d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall street—J. S. Story, second div. of 1s. 3d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—D. James, final dividend of 2d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Weeks, first div. of 1s. 5½., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—R. Green, first div. of 1s. 2d., on Tuesday, November 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—G. P. Hutchison, first div. of 1s., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers Basinghall-street—T. Tindall, first div. of 6d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Seaber, third div. of 1s. 9d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Slater, first div. of 1s. 2d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. Bedford, first div. of 6s. 6d., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—F. R. G. Smith, third dividend of 2s. 1d., on

Tuesday, November 5, or any succeeding Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—W. E. Smith, Plymouth, shipwright, first and final dividend of 5s. 1½d.; any Tuesday and Friday after Oct. 26, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter.—L. T. Sabine, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 6d.; any Tuesday and Friday after Oct. 26, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter.—T. Treffry, Tregoney, Cornwall, seedsman, first and final div. of 3s. 8½d.; on any Tuesday and Friday after Oct. 26, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter,—Remington, Stephenson, and Co., Lombard-street, bankers, final div. of 1-11d.; Thursday, Oct. 24, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—J. Hawke, King William-street, hatter, first div. of 7½d.; Thursday, Oct. 24, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—J. Reed, late of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, hop-merchant, first div. of 4s. 2d.; Thursday, Oct. 24, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—E. Underhill, Chelsea, builder, first div. of 7s.; Thursday, Oct. 24, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—S. Vines, Crutched-friars, cornfactor, first div. of 1s. 6d.; Thursday, Oct. 24, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, Oct. 21.

Our supply of English Wheat was short this morning, and the stands were cleared by the millers at fully last Monday's prices. We have again to report a good arrival of foreign Wheat, principally from the Baltic; the sale was in retail and without change in price, though fine samples met with rather more inquiry. For the best Flour there was a better demand. Fine malting Barley sold in some instances dearer, but distilling and grinding samples, having a large arrival of foreign, went off slowly at previous rates. Beans without alteration. Peas of all descriptions 1s. per qr. cheaper. During the past week we have been well supplied with Oats, chiefly from Riga and Archangel; the holders were firm in their demands, and the sales made were at last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes unaltered. We continue to have fine weather for securing our crop of Cloverseed.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36	42	Dantzig	40	48
Ditto White	38	48	Anhalt and Marks	36	40
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	35	38	Ditto White	37	41
Northumber. and Scotch, White	35	38	Pomeranian red	38	42
Ditto Red	34	37	Rostock	42	44
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	—	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland	32	36
Ditto White	—	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	33	38
Rye	24	28	Polish Odessa	34	42
Barley	22	27	Marianopoli & Berdianski	35	38
Scotch	24	26	Taganrog	34	38
Angus	—	—	Brabant and French	35	40
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto White	36	42
Pale	50	53	Salonica	32	34
Peas, Grey	28	30	Egyptian	25	28
Maple	28	32	Rye	22	25
White	26	28	Barley—		
Boilers	30	32	Wismar & Rostock	19	22
Beans, Large	23	23	Danish	18	23
Ticks	25	27	Saal	19	23
Harrow	28	32	East Friesland	17	19
Pigeon	28	32	Egyptian	17	19
Oats—			Danube	17	20
Line & York. feed	14	16	Peas, White	26	30
Do. Poland & Pot.	16	18	Boilers	30	32
Berwick & Scotch	16	19	Beans, Horse	24	28
Scotch feed	15	17	Pigeon	26	30
Irish feed and black	13	16	Egyptian	21	23
Ditto Potato	16	18	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing	50	52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	13	16
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£24 to £26 per last		Do. thick and brew	17	21
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	15	16
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s. per 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs.	22	24
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	21	23
Ship	28	30	Dantzig and Stettin	21	23
Town	37	39	French, per 280 lbs.	28	30

Weekly average for Oct. 12.			Aggregate average of the six weeks.		
Wheat	41s.	2d.	Wheat	42s.	5d.
Barley	24	2	Barley	24	2
Oats	17	1	Oats	17	2
Rye	25	8	Rye	26	2
Beans	29	6	Beans	29	4
Peas	29	7	Peas	29	6

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 21.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were very large, the total supply of that description of stock, including the foreign arrivals, being upwards of 5,000 head, at least two-thirds of which were of inferior quality. Although the weather was favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade, owing to the large supplies on sale in Newgate and Leadenhall, was in a sluggish state. However, the primest Scots, Herefords, &c., sold at last Monday's prices; but most other breeds were the turn in favour of the butchers. There was a slight falling off in the numbers of Sheep, compared with those exhibited on this day se'nnight; yet the Mutton trade was far from active, and late rates were with difficulty supported. The highest general top price for the best Downs was 4s. per 8lbs. Notwithstanding that the supply of Calves was moderate, the Veal trade ruled heavy, at Friday's decline in value—the top quotations not exceeding 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. For Pigs—the number of which was seasonably good—the demand was inactive, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d.	to 3s. 10d.	Veal	2s. 8d.	to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	2 10	.. 4 0	Pork	3 0	.. 4 2

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,110	6,960	333	310
Monday	5,400	26,120	213	600

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Oct. 21.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	0d. to 2s.	2d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	8d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do	2	4 .. 2	6	Mid. ditto	3	4 . 3 6
Prime large	2	8 .. 3	0	Prime ditto	3	8 .. 3 10
Prime small	3	2 .. 3	4	Veal	2	10 .. 3 8
Large Pork	3	0 .. 3	8	Small Pork	3	10 .. 4 4

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.

We had a quiet state of business last week. The dealings in Irish Butter, on board and landed, were on moderate scale, and prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper. The best Dutch was dull at 86s. to 87s. per cwt. Bacon: Irish and Hambro' singed sides sold slowly at a decline of 1s. per cwt. American slightly improved in demand and value. Hams and Lard as last reported.

English Butter Market, Oct. 21.—Since our last, we have no change to notice in our trade. The demand for the best Dorset Butter is anything but lively, while stale parcels are neglected. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 90s. per cwt.; do., middling, 70s. to 80s.; Devon, —s. to —s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, Oct. 21.—The Hop market is steady, without much activity, for all fine Hops, and previous rates are maintained. Low sorts are difficult of sale, and prices have a declining tendency.

Mid and East Kent	95s. to 140s.
Weald of Kent	80s. to 95s.
Sussex Pockets	68s. to 78s.

WOOL, City, Monday, Oct. 21.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,653 bales, comprising 1,208 from the Cape of Good Hope (the old colony), and 538 from Algoa Bay, 693 from Sydney, 805 from Port Phillip, 253 from South Australia, 120 from Peru, and 16 from Germany.

Liverpool, October 19.—Scotch.—The demand for Laid Highland Wool is anything but animated. White Highland is still in request. Crossed and Cheviot of all kinds are still in limited demand.

	s. d.		s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 3	to	10 0
White Highland do	11 6		12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	11 0		12 6
Do., do., washed	11 6		13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	12 0		13 0
Do. do., washed	16 0		19 0
White Cheviot do. do.	24 0		28 0
Import for the week	676 bags.		
Previously this year	10,173 bags.		

Foreign.—There is still a healthy demand for all kinds of useful wool, at full rates. There will be offered here, on the 23rd instant, 1,200 bales East India, 400 fine Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres, and about 1,500 of other sorts.

Imports for the week	348 bales.
Previously this year	49,937 bales.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 21.—Our St. Petersburgh letter is dated the 14th instant, stating that a good business was doing in Tallow at full prices. Shipments were progressing steadily. Since our report, the imports into London have been large, viz., 11,837, whilst the deliveries have been confined to 2,321 casks, leaving a present stock of 36,790 casks. On the whole the trade is steady, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery next to nothing doing. Town Tallow 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	4,388	25,288	31,931	41,488	36,790
Price of Y. C.	50s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.	44s. 6d. to 45s. 0d.	43s. 0d. to —s. 0d.	37s. 0d. to —s. 0d.	38s. 6d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,208	2,897	2,508	2,849	2,321
Do. from 1st June	29,052	33,030	37,738	31,753	34,626
Arrived last week	100	1,836	6,150	775	11,837
Do. from 1st June	22,817	59,219	62,138	47,768	45,792
Price of Town	52s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Oct. 19.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pine-apples plentiful. Peaches are less abundant, and Nectarines are over. Oranges and Lemons, though scarcer, are sufficient for the demand. Plums and Pears are still received from the continent in great abundance. Filberts are dearer. Carrots and Turnips may be had at from 3d. to 6d. per bunch. Potatoes are good and cheap. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are scarce, as are also French Beans. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Asters, Fuchsias, Mignonette, Dahlias, Verbenas, Bignonia venusta, Stephanotis floribunda, Heliotropes, Calceolaria viscosissima, Japan Lilies, and Roses.

POTATOES, Southwark Waterside, Oct. 21.—The arrivals coastwise since our last report, though limited, have been quite equal to the demand, which has been so dull we have to quote prices less than last week. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 80s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, 60s. to 65s.; Scotch Regents, 60s. to 65s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to 60s.

SEEDS, London, Monday.—There was much doing in the Seed market, and there was no change of consequence in the quotations. Canaryseed may in some cases have been sold a trifle lower, but most other articles were held with considerable firmness.

British Seeds.

Linseed (per qr.) sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £8 0s. to £9 0s. Cow Grass [nominal] —s. to —s. Trefoil (per cwt.) 14s. to 18s. Rapeseed, (per last) new £25 to £27 old £— to £— Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 15s. to £5 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white 6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s. Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 24s. Canary (per quarter) new 53s. to 54s. fine 55s. to 56s. Tares, Winter, per bush 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Spring, nominal Carraway (per cwt.) new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s. Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. Cloverseed, nominal.

Foreign Seeds, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 33s. to 50s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 24s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton) £6 0s. to £7 10s.

METALS, London, Oct. 18.

English Iron. a	per ton. £ s. d.	Foreign Steel. e	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	0 0 0 5 2 6	Swedish keg	0 0 0 14 0 0
Nail rods	0 0 0 6 0 0	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Hoops	0 0 0 7 0 0	English Copper. d	
Sheets, singles	0 0 0 7 12 6	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts per lb.	0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	0 0 0 4 13 6	Tough cake, per ton	79 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0	—3 12 6	Tile	78 10 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	Old copper, d, per lb.	0 0 8
Pig, in Wales	3 0 3 2 6	Foreign Copper. f	
Do. do. forge	2 5 3 10 6	South American, in bond	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	0 0 0—3 3 6	English Lead. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport	3 10 0	Pig, per ton	16 10 17 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0	Sheet	0 0 17 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0	Red lead	19 0 0
Do. in Wales	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto	20 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	0 0 0 5 10 0	Patent shot	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	0 0 0	Foreign Lead. h	
Rails	4 12 6 4 15 0	Spanish, in bond	0 0 0 16 0 0
Chairs	4 0 0	English Tin. i	
Foreign Iron. b		Block, per cwt.	4 0 0
Swedish	11 7 6 11 15 0	Bar	4 4 0
CCND	18 0 0	Refined	4 9 0
PSI	15 0 0	Foreign Tin. k	
Gourieff	14 10 0	Banca	4 0 0
Archangel	13 10 0	Straits	0 0 3 18 0
		Tin Plates. l	
		IC Coke, per box	1 7 6 1 8 0
		IC Charcoal	1 12 6
		1X ditto	1 18 0
		Spelter. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton	16 0 17 0 0
		Do. to arrive	0 0 0
		Zinc. n	
		English sheet, per ton	21 0 0
		Quicksilver, o per lb.	0 3 9

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Oct. 21.

A heavy Market, at last day's prices. Stewart's, 16s. 6d.; Hetton's, 16s. 6d.; Braddyll's, 16s. 3d.; Kellor, 16s. 3d.; Eden, 16s.; Addaside's, 15s. 9d.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Durham, —s.; Tees, 16s. 6d.

Fresh arrivals, 174; left from last day, 13. Total, 187.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	55s. to 75s.	50s. to 75s.	52s. to 73s.
Clover Hay	60s. 84s.	60s. 81s.	62s. 84s.
Straw	21s. 25s.	24s. 28s.	22s. 26s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to —s.0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £82 to £84, bagged £83; South Sea, £39 0s. to £35; Seal, pale, £38 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £—; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1¾d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3¼d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., —d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

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Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind."

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To Mr. Keating. Vicar Choral.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

Cainscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire,
March 20, 1850.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

79, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

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"Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation. "Yours truly,
"To Mr. J. Willis." "GEO. SMITHURST."

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PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"Mr. Editor,—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial,—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so. "George E. Bignell,

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

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15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood. (Signed) G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Messrs. Warrick Brothers. MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS STONE.

To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, JOSEPH GIBBS.
3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

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"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbutic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1848."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rollins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbutic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"SIR,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbutic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbery, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!!

DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary success in the treatment of upwards of 27,000 cases of all varieties of Single and Double Ruptures is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement whatever, is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post free), with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s.—by Post-office order or postage stamps—by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. GUTHREY will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

Letters of Inquiry should contain Two Postage-stamps for the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. At home for consultation daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8. (The Sabbath excepted.)

Inquiry will prove the fact, that Dr. GUTHREY'S remedy is the only one ever discovered for this distressing complaint, and its general adoption by the medical profession, and the public hospitals, is a sufficient guarantee of its entire efficacy. Dr. G. takes this opportunity of thanking many of his patients, who have lately forwarded him such flattering testimonials of cures by his remedy.

GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

4, HORSE-SHOE-COURT, LUDGATE-HILL.

MIALL AND COCKSHAW

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that, having an extensive assortment of type, both for Book-work and Jobbing, they are prepared to execute all descriptions of Printing, with every attention to neatness and despatch, and on very moderate terms.

Estimates for Printing Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c., furnished on the shortest notice, and every facility afforded for carrying them through the press.

ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING, AND COPPERPLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE FIRST STYLE, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contageous diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholic are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 3 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck,—London,—Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE the LONDON DOCKS.

DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on TRADE TERMS. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do Business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those merciless and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of TEAS now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantages, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

BLACK TEAS.	s.	d.
Common Tea	2	8
(The duty on all being 2s. 2½d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)		
Sound Congou Tea	3	0
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		
Strong Congou Tea	3	4
(A Tea very much approved of.)		
Fine Souchong Tea		8
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4	0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4	4
(This is a high-class Tea.)		
Finest Lapsang Souchong	5	0
This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)		

GREEN TEA.	s.	d.
Common Green	3	0
Young Hyson	3	4
(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)		
Fine Young Hyson	3	8
(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black		
Superior Young Hyson	4	0
Fine Hyson	4	0
Gunpowder Tea	4	4
The Finest Young Hyson	5	0
(This is fit for any use.)		
Fine Shot Gunpowder	6	0
The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7	0

COFFEES.

The Coffee market is very uncertain, prices hanging daily. We quote the present prices:—

	s.	d.
Fine Ceylon Coffee	1	0
Fine Plantation (recommended)	1	2
Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1	4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended)	1	6
Finest Mocha Coffee	1	8

Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.

Much discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to CHICORY, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 8d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

NOTE.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

MANSELL, HORNE, AND CO.

2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE BETTER THAN EVER!

THIS COFFEE is selected from the very CHOICEST GROWTHS, and is of superb qualit A trial is earnestly requested of all who appreciate a rich, fragrant, and delicious beverage.

JOHN CASSELL has attained a position, as supplier of Coffee to the People of the United Kingdom, to which no other person can lay claim. For this he is indebted to his uniform practice of sending out the finest and richest flavoured Coffees the markets of the world have supplied, and which the largeness of his purchases has enabled him to secure. His Establishment is the first in the Empire. Indeed, its large and powerful Steam-Engine, its beautiful and perfect Machinery, the size of its Roasting Department, and the immense number of persons employed in packing and preparing the Coffees for sale, entitle it to rank amongst the most extensive and complete Coffee marts in the WORLD. As regards the importing Department, JOHN CASSELL commands the FINEST GROWTHS that are shipped to this country. In fact, for supplying the People of the United Kingdom with an article that enters so largely into the consumption of almost every household, and the use of which has so greatly aided in the formation of habits of TEMPERANCE, no Establishment can compete with that of JOHN CASSELL.

If it is asked, what has raised him to his present position, as one of the most extensive Coffee-dealers in the world, the reply is, that he has invariably sold an article rich, strong, and mellow-flavoured, which has proved acceptable and highly satisfactory to the public taste. But though JOHN CASSELL'S success in this particular line of business has been unprecedented, he is determined, for the future, to aim at nothing less than UNIVERSAL APPROBATION. If this is to be acquired, he will acquire it; for he is now entering upon a stock of Coffees, and has made arrangements for a continued supply of such a quality, as cannot fail to secure their continued use wherever they are introduced. In fine, JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES will be found to possess all the qualities requisite for making a cup of really good Coffee, namely—richness and mellowness combined with strength.

These Coffees are made up in sealed air-tight Packages, from one ounce to eight ounces; also in half and one pound Canisters; and, TO PREVENT IMPOSITION, every Package or Canister bears the signature of "JOHN CASSELL," without which none can be genuine. The following are the prices at which they can be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1 ..... 1s. 4d.
An excellent Article.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2 ..... 1s. 8d.
Cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strengh, and flavour.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3 ..... 2s. 0d.
To every Connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat combining the finest mountain-growths of both Jamaica and Turkey.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIR ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

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Thomas Challis, Esq. and Ald.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
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Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY. Thomas Price, LL.D.

ACTUARY. David Oughton, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

25	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 16 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	2 15 7	3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

I. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the *mutual* liabilities of partnership.

II. Payment of Claims guaranteed by a Capital of ONE MILLION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—1. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of Death.

2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on Increasing or Decreasing Scales.

3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, and Risks of all descriptions, Insured at moderate Rates.

LOANS from £100 to £1,000 advanced on Personal Security and the Deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the Borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. ex.

37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

THIS COMPANY is founded on purely Mutual principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the Members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life.....	441	Amounting to	£74,372
Investment..	368	,,	18,139
Total in last 9 months	809	,,	£92,511

The business of the Company comprises:—

I. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—to provide for fines and fees upon admission to copyholds;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the expiration of 12½ years, at a monthly payment of 10s., yielding a much larger rate of interest than the savings' banks. The premiums paid in may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at 4 per cent., on three months' notice being given when the amount is above £6.

3. Advances to the Members on any description of available security, on the same principle as that adopted by well-conducted building societies, but with many advantages which cannot be obtained in those societies.

As there are some towns in which Agents are not yet appointed, the Directors are open to receive applications from respectable persons in such places. They must be members of the Company.

Upon receipt of two postage stamps, the prospectus, with forms, &c., will be forwarded, in which some important and novel applications of Life Assurance will be found.

October 1st, 1850. W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

The British Empire Mutual Fire Assurance Society (although entirely distinct in its funds and management) is conducted at the same offices and on the same principles. There have been issued from it during the last nine months 1,033 new Policies, assuring property to the amount of £508,054.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE WHARF, BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his friends and the public that he can supply them better than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by ships' delivery, and lighterage.

		s.	d.
Best Sunderland Coals, well screened.....	for cash	23	0
Best Newcastle do.	do..... ,,	22	0
Best Seconds do.	do..... ,,	21	0

N.B.—Those Families who favour him with their orders may depend upon being supplied with the BEST COALS in the market.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD

E. and W. S. strongly recommend their Friends and the Public not to delay purchasing their WINTER STOCK of BEST COALS at the present LOW PRICE of 23s. per Ton.

E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

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